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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Liberal Group In Social Work Probes Relief

Demands Candidates for President Tell Where They Stand

Marks New Trend

Wickham Steed Says World Peace Means Nations Must Merge Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28—President Roosevelt, Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, Senator William E. Borah and Norman Thomas—all candidates for President of the United States—have before them today a demand by the National Coordinating Committee of Social Service Employee Groups for a definition of their stand on emergency unemployment relief.

It was telegraphed to them by Jacob Fisher, chairman of the group, which is representative of the left wing liberal rank and file of the sixty-third annual conference of social work, last night, and was seen as characteristic of a pronounced drift in the direction of greater "social-mindedness" the conference has taken during the four days it has been in session here.

Steed Talks From London

An address by Wickham Steed, internationally known British journalist, which was radiocast to the conference from London, and a plea by Miss Edith Abbott, who is slated for election as the next president of the National Conference for Social Workers, to press in their home states for enactment of the social security bill, were other features of the proceedings late yesterday and last night.

Mr. Fisher in his message to the presidential candidates declared that in the national meeting of the social workers at Atlantic City this week there had been many statements "from first-hand knowledge" regarding "the acute distress into which millions of the unemployed and their families have been plunged because of the ending of federal relief and the financial inability of the states and localities to assume the burden dropped by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration last December."

One of Major Issues

"The process is continuous and is being accelerated by the drive by reactionary forces in this country to liquidate also the works program and to end every state relief," the message continued.

"The issue is one of the major political issues facing America in this election year. As a contender for the Democratic (or Republican) nomination for the presidency, what is your platform on work relief? The social workers of America await your answer."

The message also was addressed to Earl Browder as general secretary of the Communist Party to put that group on record before the conference.

Mr. Steed's message stressed that when the nations determined definitely for peace, they would find that "they must merge their wealth and their resources, their unlimited sovereignties and their neutralities in willing service to mankind, conceived as a living international community."

Must Have an Ideal

"They must have an ideal of a vital, dynamic, progressive peace which shall be compounded of unstinted international helpfulness without thought of individual reward," he declared.

"Men and nations—or what is left of them—may need another, and perhaps more than one, bitter lesson before they reach it," he said. "Still, if the straight and narrow path be plain and the goal in sight, they may find the wit and the pluck to turn their steps toward it."

The major theme of Mr. Steed's address revolved about machinery for peace.

"I think the creation of peace is the horse and the prevention of war is the cart," he continued. "I think so for this reason: that the creation of peace pulls, or might pull if it were rightly understood, whereas the prevention of war does not and, in my opinion, never will pull by itself."

From the Top Down

Mr. Steed held that in solving the problem of war and peace, the powers set about "to build the top floors and the roof of a non-war skyscraper without laying its foundations."

"We have sought to outlaw war, to make it illogical, and to persuade ourselves that the real question is whether law or lawlessness shall prevail in the world. And we have fallen into the error of imagining that law can have force and authority merely because it has been enacted and proclaimed.

"The truth, as I see it, is that

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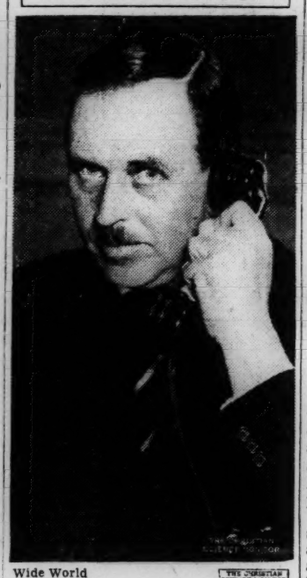
In British Cabinet



Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore

He Succeeds J. H. Thomas in the Baldwin Government

Baldwin Names Conservative To Succeed Thomas

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin today made Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, former Postmaster General, to be Colonial Secretary.

The new Cabinet Minister, who is a Conservative, succeeds Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Laborite, who resigned from the Ministry last week because of the Government budget leakage scandal.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore served with the infantry in Egypt during the early years of the World War, was called to London in 1917 as an assistant secretary in the War Cabinet, and served his last months of the war with the British Military Intelligence in Egypt.

From 1922 to 1924 he was Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the Colonies. In 1931 he was Postmaster General.

The urgency of the disturbances in Palestine, involving bitter turmoil between Arabs and Jews, caused Mr. Baldwin to act speedily in the appointment of a new Colonial Secretary.

Authorities said the situation in Palestine was approaching a state of rebellion and that the full attention of a Cabinet Minister was needed under the circumstances.

In recent days, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council, has been handling the Colonial Secretary's work.

American Navy Defends Rights In 1930 Treaty

Proposals of Britain and Japan to Keep Tonnages Protested to Hull

Change Up to Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28 — A mighty flotilla of destroyers and submarines now rusting quietly away at their moorings became suddenly of great importance to the American navy and American diplomacy here today.

For a week the experts at State and Navy Departments have been studying the British proposal to sidestep the 1930 London Naval Treaty to the tune of 40,000 tons of destroyers. They learned yesterday that Japan proposes to build up her own submarine limit by some 20,000-odd tons by similar informal and casual action.

Escalator Clause

Adding up the results of their studies, the experts came to the disconcerting conclusion today that if England and Japan are permitted to slip out from under the bonds of the old treaty in the proposed informal fashion, the United States will find itself unable to follow them.

The only alternative may prove to be a protest against the British method and insistence that if she or Japan desires to evade the restrictions of the old treaties, it must be done by formal, official invocation of its escalator clause—a method which automatically opens the door for the United States as well.

Ratification Required

The difficulty in acceding to the British suggestion that the treaty limits be set aside informally lies in the fact that so far as American action is concerned any such departure from the terms of the treaty would require ratification by the Senate. All recent United States naval legislation is specifically predicated on terms of the old treaty Any change must be authorized by Congress.

England is extremely anxious to avoid formal resort to the "escalator clause" on the ground, it is understood, that it would establish a precedent for such action undesirable at a time when a new naval treaty filled with similar escape clauses is shortly to go into effect.

Marked for Scrap Heap

This reason for the British action is sympathetically appreciated here and there would be considerable reluctance to oppose it. And yet if it means that the United States must

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, May 28

Relief—Charges of Political Favor Persist

Washington—The Senate Appropriation Committee's approval of a revised $1,425,000,000 relief bill focuses attention on the fact that WPA faces the future with charges of spoils, patronage and politics still unweeded.

Harry Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, yanked at a few of these weeds yesterday. He categorically refuted charges of politics in Missouri's relief, which allegedly has been converted into a great political organization by the Democratic-Pendergast machine. Item by item he took up charges of A. M. Curtis, Republican national committeeman.

Bumper Weed Crop

Whether Hopkins is deemed to have disposed of the Curtis charges or not, the relief pastures remain shaggy and choked with the weeds of other accusations. If merely partisan, generalized denunciations of the WPA are eliminated, a desultory flashback over the last few months discloses such charges as the following:

Naming Names

Agnes E. Myers, chairman of the Westchester County Recreation Commission in New York for 13 years, writing in the New York Herald Tribune named names and cited instances in charges that the allegiance of Westchester voters was being bought, that incorruptible voters were being intimidated and relief money was used for relief as a last resort.

Former Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, and Stephen Rausenbush, chairman of the Pennsylvania Security League, named names and charged Mr. Hopkins with being unable or unwilling to stop the distribution of political folders in WPA envelopes.

Fireside Firing

Senator Holt (D) of West Virginia shook the Administration's equanimity by putting party secrets in a goldfish bowl as he accused F. Witcher McCullough, State WPA Administrator, with making appointments on purely partisan grounds.

Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York, in a radiocast, offered evidence of political indorsement being made a condition of relief in New Jersey.

If Partisan Charges Should Count

Innumerable blasts from Republican spokesmen left hardly a state exempt from charges of WPA mismanagement and partisanship.

Correctives

This spring, Hopkins apparently decided that periodic denials of these charges and "you, too" statements to the Republicans would not suffice. He issued a decree that any WPA administrator who involved his office with politics should be discharged. This decree resulted in the ousting of George H. Gannon, Washington State Administrator, who was accused of collecting political funds from his staff. Five Massachusetts WPA officials were also discharged under this decree.

Beyond this ruling, the Hopkins administration has done little to weed its garden apart from augmenting its staff of WPA detectives.

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Traffic Lights Ordered for Beacon Street
Questions Raised Over $105,000 State Settlement
Gagen Hearings End; Decision Is Pending
Strikes Gain Momentum in Providence Plants

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Mussolini's War—Why and What Next?

Italian Authority Sees Nation United by Ethiopian War

Military Success Surprised Experts

Specially Written for The Christian Science Monitor by an Authority on Italian Domestic and Foreign Affairs

ROME—Surveying the Italian situation following the practical end of the war in Ethiopia, Italy's position may be summarized as follows:

From the military standpoint, the situation is excellent in every way.

The war is over. War bulletins have ceased to be published. Italy controls the railway linking the Ethiopian capital with Djibouti. Strong Italian forces occupy most of the strategic points of importance in Ethiopia. Except for some unforeseen event which may always happen in a country which is still hostile and has been conquered only in part, no major military operations are expected to occur.

Italy's Isolation Almost Complete

From the diplomatic standpoint, the situation was already serious in October, 1935, when Premier Benito Mussolini, defying the whole world, decided to solve by force the problem of Italian expansion—which he cleverly masked under the specious pretext of giving permanent security to the threatened Italian colonies in East Africa. It has grown gradually worse and has now reached a stage of extreme delicacy.

Italy today finds herself almost completely isolated in the European concert of nations, and on strained, hostile, cold or uncertain terms with most of the European powers. She has broken many pledges, and confidence in her Government is badly shaken. The danger of an armed conflict with Britain, which has seemed to exist since the Duce revealed his imperialistic designs on Ethiopia, not only exists, but has not yet been mitigated.

In Awkward Position

From the economic standpoint, Italy had plunged into her African adventure when her financial and economic conditions were already in a very bad shape—so much so that a number of observers saw in the Italian war a diversion purposely brought about by the Fascist dictator to distract the attention of his people from which have accompanied the Italo-Ethiopian conflict from the outset to this very day, have awakened an extraordinary sense of patriotism and national pride in the masses of the Italian people, who have rallied almost to one man around their leader. Yet they have at the same time given rise to uneasiness, apprehension and discontent which, though skillfully repressed, cannot altogether be concealed. This feeling is much wore widespread in the country than appearances would indicate and is particularly strong in the provinces.

The following considerations, however, may be interesting:

1. The theories of those aptimists who maintained, both before and after the outbreak of hostilities, that Premier Mussolini would be satisfied with a small colonial campaign, that he would lay down arms after he had avenged the Adowa defeat of 1896, and seek a compromise settlement with the League, have proved to be all wrong.

The italian campaign against Ethiopia has been a colonial war in the true sense of the word. No colonial empire has ever come into being without wars and as a result of diplomatic formulas and compromises. And the Duce wants to build a Fascist Empire. Ethiopia has been the first act of the Fascist drama of expansion, or maybe only the prologue.

It is widely taken for granted in Italy that Benito Mussolini

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Rome Consolidates Gains

ROME—Italy's victory over Ethiopia has been followed without loss of time by measures to bring the conquered country completely under the sway of Rome. Each one of these measures adds to the problems of the League of Nations Council, which meets to discuss the Ethiopian problem, June 16.

On May 9, Premier Mussolini read King Victor Emmanuel's decrees annexing Ethiopia to Italy and proclaiming the King as Emperor and Marshal Pietro Badoglio as Viceroy of the conquered territory.

"The Italian people," declared the Duce, "have created an Empire with their blood. They will defend it against anyone with their men."

Immediately after a decree was made liquidating the Bank of Ethiopia, which has up to the present been run by British and French interests.

May 18, the Bank of Italy took steps to make credit easier for development of Ethiopia by reducing its rediscount rate from 5 to 4½ per cent and setting aside 100,000,000 lire (about $7,800,000) for capitalizing a credit institute for Ethiopia.

Rumor has it, moreover, that a large internal loan will be floated without delay for use in the conquered country.

When the League Council meets it will find that the absorption of Ethiopia into the new empire is, as far as possible, an accomplished fact.

War's End Leaves Italy Facing Estrangement From Britain

Political-Economic Blunders Take Toll

the disastrous economic plight of the country. She finds herself today in a much more delicate and awkward position.

The desperate efforts made by this country to make it appear, both at home and abroad, that sanctions have in no way weakened Italy's resistance, have utterly failed to convince even the most hard-boiled Black Shirt of the Mussolini-is-always-right type, that his country had not been economically crippled by sanctions and that it was not marching straight to economic disaster.

Uneasiness: Apprehension

From the domestic standpoint, the unexpected developments

Japan to Deport Smugglers Taken In North China

NANKING, May 28 (AP)—In Japan's first gesture toward amelioration of the North China smuggling scandal, the Japanese Embassy took steps today to deport four Japanese smugglers arrested in Nantung, Kiangsu Province.

Japanese diplomatic authorities warned the Chinese, however, that arrests of Japanese nationals by Chinese in the future would be likely to lead to trouble unless Japanese authorities were first consulted.

China refused last night to accept Japan's explanation of why she poured thousands of additional troops into North China.

In answer to a protest from the Nationalist Government, Tokyo had explained that the increasing numbers of Japanese subjects in North China made necessary heavy reinforcements of the Tientsin garrison.

The Foreign Office here issued a statement disclosing that it had instructed its Ambassador to Washington and other Chinese diplomats in world capitals to inform the governments to which they are accredited that China was unable to accept the reasons Japan had given for augmenting the troops. In addition, the Government was understood to have forwarded a new protest to Tokyo.

The statement of the Foreign Office denied that unstable political conditions existed in North China, as Japanese officials have asserted, and reiterated the view that the increase of Japanese troops in North China "cannot fail to arouse Chinese suspicions of Japan's activities."

China's latest protest was understood to point out that strong reinforcements were not permitted under the Boxer protocol.

A group of 150 Koreans, said a Tientsin dispatch, in an attack on the Pukow express train, drove out Chinese passengers to make room for 552 bales of smuggled rayon consigned to the treaty port of Chowstun, Shantung Province.

Serious effect of smuggling on American and British trade: Page 3.

King Edward's Coronation Day Set by Baldwin

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin today set May 12, 1937, as the day on which King Edward VIII will be formally invested with the authority of the British throne in a centuries-old coronation ceremony.

The announcement was made in a special issue of the Official Gazette. The date will be officially proclaimed at colorful ceremonies in the center of London tomorrow.

Active preparations will begin at once for the vast array of pageantry and ceremonial that will mark the event, which will reach its climax in Westminster Abbey when the Archbishop of Canterbury places the famous jeweled crown upon the King's head.

For London the ceremony will mean the influx of several hundred thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. It is expected that ten ruling kings and queens, in full regalia, together with 150 or more Indian princes in their picturesque costume, will be the nation's guests.

A. F. of L. Speeds Showdown On Industrial Union Split; Rival Groups Stand Ground

CLEVELAND, Ohio., May 28—Division in the labor world, which has arrayed two great groups of trade unions at odds, now seems speeding toward a collision. The ultimatum announced by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will be disregarded, it is expected, by most of the labor organization, in opposition.

Seven of the nine unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, will reject the A. F. of L. demand for the committee's dissolution, according to current forecasts.

Whether the other two will stay with the committee or take no chance of separation from the A. F. of L. by abandoning the Lewis coterie is regarded as uncertain.

Bitter Fight Forecast

If the A. F. of L. tries to discipline insurgent unions, by moving to suspend or expel, these unions will resist, and do everything available to prevent being thrown out.

Due to this conflict, the labor movement finds itself entangled today in a first class dilemma, loaded with the possibilities of disruption.

The turmoil proceeds from opposing policies as to organization of workers in the mass production and large scale industries, chiefly steel, rubber and automobiles.

Mr. Lewis insists that these industries can only be organized by enlisting all the workers in a single industry in a single union, as in his own union of coal miners, the largest of all American unions. To put through this plan, Mr. Lewis and eight other union presidents created the disputed committee for industrial organization. The C. I. O. thereupon set out to campaign.

As the A. F. of L. is controlled largely by unions of a different character, in which the workers of the skilled trades are organized according to their craft and so are divided into many unions, perhaps within the same industry, the A. F. of L. has been slow to pick up the Lewis program. The A. F. of L. has gone part of the way with it, but not entirely.

Each side has taken to the field with its policy. Each has gone before the workers concerned in rubber, automobiles and steel. In all three areas the C. I. O. has won the inner track with its industrial union program, and the A. F. of L. has either been snubbed or openly defeated.

Industrial Unions Gain

Whenever asked, the C. I. O. is advising the new automobile and rubber unions on matters of policy. Lately the C. I. O. had its offer of aid in organizing the steel industry accepted by the old steel union in preference to the offer of the A. F. of L. Apparently the Lewis group has come nearer to what workers with trade union inclinations in the unorganized basic industries want than has the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. regards itself as challenged in its own house. In refutation of the C. I. O. pleads freedom of speech and thought, urging that a minority has always the right to try to win over the majority.

Though Mr. Lewis has been credited with possibly bolting the A. F. of L., his friends declare the opposite. Mr. Lewis and his associates in the C. I. O. will battle, they say, to stay within the organized labor movement

Power Is Challenged

A great problem now rises whether the A. F. of L. has the power to throw out the coal miners and other unions in the Lewis group if its ultimatum is ignored. By some union leaders, the C. I. O. is interpreted as being a defensive alliance, formed in part to prevent expulsion.

The executive council of the A. F. of L., which acts for it between conventions, has only the power to suspend. It was the council which ordered the unions involved to state whether they would dissolve the C. I. O. and gave them a limit of two weeks, concluding June 3.

Authority to expel rests with the annual convention of the A. F. of L. Such action takes a two-thirds vote. The C. I. O. unions have more than a third. They can block expulsion under the present Constitution. However, there is a chance that the opposition to the Lewis group might change the A. F. of L. Constitution so as to require only a majority vote.

C. I. O. in Minority

The Lewis forces cannot control the next convention of the A. F. of L., it is conceded on all sides. What they look forward to is the following convention.

If not expelled meantime, and if organization in steel, radio, automobiles and rubber brings in large masses of workers to the trade union movement, the industrial unionists may possibly by then come much closer to dominance. Continuing its aggressive propaganda, the Lewis side, so its friends think, may also cause some change in trade union sentiment.

Mr. Lewis and his miners' union,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Evidence Mounts Of Women's Unit Of 'Black Legion'

DETROIT, May 28 (AP)—Additional indication of the far-reaching aspirations of the "Black Legion," hooded terrorist society, came today as investigators disclosed one county prosecuting attorney had admitted membership in a claimed affiliate of the order, and further evidence was uncovered of a women's auxiliary unit.

David C. Pence, prosecutor of Oakland (Pontiac) County, said he had been induced by misrepresentation in 1934 to join the "Twenty and Club," which later became the Bullet Club, Pontiac branch of the "Black Legion."

Mr. Pence declared he never had taken the oath, however, and that he withdrew from the organization in 1935 and appealed to federal agents in Detroit to investigate it.

Follows McCrea Admission

Mr. Pence's statement came after Mr. McCrea, prosecutor here, had admitted the possibility that he might unwittingly have signed an application for membership. Both men have pledged themselves to do their utmost to "exterminate" the "Black Legion."

Mr. McCrea here awaited a reply from Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings to his appeal for Department of Justice aid in investigating the "Black Legion," which he said apparently was organized in at least 15 states.

Heinrich Pickert, police commissioner, opened an investigation to determine whether the black-cloaked band, whose members are charged with murder, floggings and arson in Michigan, had included a reported "60 to 70" police officers on its secret roster.

Eight members of the street railways department already are under suspension on suspicion of mem-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Vandenberg Continues Fight To Block New Quoddy Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan prepared today to lead another fight on the floor of the Senate against further expenditure of money on the Quoddy tide-harnessing project in Maine and the Florida ship canal.

Although new funds for both projects were definitely refused a few weeks ago, the Senate will have before it shortly a resolution, introduced at the request of President Roosevelt, authorizing the appointment of a special board of engineers to review the two controversial projects and the granting of $19,000,000 to continue work during the next fiscal year if the board gives its consent.

Robinson Leads Fight

The resolution was successfully steered through the Senate commerce committee this week under the personal direction of Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader. The vote was 12 to 5, with three Democrats joining two Republicans in opposing the measure.

The fight in committee was also led by Senator Vandenberg, who single-handed brought earlier defeat of new appropriations to continue these projects after July 1.

Senator Vandenberg again intends to lead the fight against the resolution when it is brought up on the Senate floor, but he admits that he expects to have a more difficult time than he did in defeating the appropriation. A number of Democrats who voted against the outlay of new money, he feels, will not dare to vote against the Presidentially-endorsed resolution calling merely for the appointment of a board of review.

Warning to Senate

Declaring that no board of review could make an impartial and thorough survey of either the Maine or Florida project by June 20, as the resolution directs, Senator Vandenberg charged before the committee that the purpose of the resolution is to "commit Congress to these projects by indirection, to sneak up on them from behind, as it were."

"When we vote," he warned his colleagues, "we shall be voting on whether or not to make the Senate responsible for Quoddy and the ship canal."

Tax Bill Snarl Looms to Bar Adjournment

Bitter Struggle Impends as All Compromise Moves Fail

Politics Involved

Relief Is Speeded — New Financing to Set Peace Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Gigantic tax, relief and financing programs subordinated all other legislative matters as the impending wind-up of Congress moved toward a climax today.

The huge new tax bill was all set to be exploded out of the Finance Committee for a floor fight in the Senate, with the views of the White House and the conservative committee majority still unreconciled.

The Senate started debate on the $1,425,000,000 relief bill, which the Appropriations Committee in its report yesterday proposed should be administered by President Roosevelt instead of by Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administration chief, who was given sole control in the House bill.

Debt Nears New High

At the same time the Treasury gave a rumbling accompaniment to these items with a $2,000,000,000 announcement, proposing the biggest peacetime federal financing operation in history for June 15, which will raise $1,000,000,000 in cash, refund another $1,000,000,000, and boost the national debt to a new all-time peak of $32,500,000,000.

Events disclosed that the real contest of the final days of the session centers on the tax bill. Unless decision is reached soon it will postpone adjournment, tentatively set for June 6. The Senate Finance Committee and the White House appear no nearer agreement today than at the start. A showdown on the issue was set in committee today, where a motion by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia was pending for an immediate vote. A decision unfavorable to the administration's views would catapult the whole explosive issue out on to the floor of Senate. The Senate will pass the relief bill with little difficulty, it is believed; the real struggle, on which hope of adjournment rests, hangs on the tax fight.

Tax Situation

The situation on the tax bill as it stands today, follows. Three tax bills are under consideration.

First, the tax bill passed by the House. This incorporates almost completely the desires of the President and the Treasury. It relies for its major revenue on heavy graduated taxes on the undistributed earnings of corporations. The tax on this item runs as high as 42 per cent. The House bill would raise the full amount asked by the President. It would repeal the present corporation tax laws and put its reliance on the new and untried levy. Its language is intricate and its schedules admittedly cumbersome.

Compromise Measure

Second, the "compromise" Senate Finance Committee plan. This proposal has been approved, with only one dissenting vote, by the committee on an initial ballot. It would retain the present corporation tax laws, with modifications, and put only subordinate reliance on the proposed new tax on undivided corporate surpluses. It was this compromise plan that was discussed at the fruitless White House conference Tuesday night. For the President, the plan has one vital defect. It fails to raise the amount of money sought. Over a three-year term, it is estimated, the gap would be between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000. Furthermore, the President and Treasury advisers are still insistent on greater reliance on the "reform" corporate surplus tax.

Third, the Treasury has now made counter-proposals to the finance committee. The committee considered these yesterday, but failed to reach agreement. The latest plan, or plans (for there are two versions) would seek to increase the tax yield under the committee compromise, and at the same time produce a bill more in keeping with the President's desires for taxation on undivided corporation profits.

Politics and Taxes

Politics is playing a major part in tax developments. Last January in his annual message, Mr. Roosevelt told Congress a balanced budget was in sight and that the gap between revenues and federal expenses would gradually grow narrower. It would be dangerous to go before the electorate now with this promise unfulfilled, it is felt. Indeed, it is a key point in election strategy to see that Congress meets its bills. Two big bills have both occurred since the January address. One is the loss of processing tax revenues, produced by the AAA invalidation by the Supreme Court. The other is the bonus, which Mr. Roosevelt vetoed, but Congress insisted on passing.

Another important background fact is the composition of the Finance Committee. This is more conservative than the Senate itself. Thus, the Administration has a strong card if the tax is reported out unfavorably to Roosevelt wishes. The Administration thinks it can win in a floor fight, but dreads such a battle, because of its effect on Democratic unity, and because it would keep Congress in session for nobody knows how long.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

The Political Parade

Vandenberg Sticks to His Knitting in Face of Bid to Help 'Stop Landon' Movement—Hopkins Nails G. O. P. Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 27—The relief situation, already a major issue in the campaign, was intensified today with the reply of Harry Hopkins, WPA administrator, to charges sent to him by the Republican National Committee from Arthur M. Curtis, Missouri national committeeman.

Mr. Hopkins's reply, which took up the Curtis charges factually one by one, presenting counter-evidence, hurled back at the national committee the allegation of making "inaccurate, misleading, and false statements" in the hope of discrediting the Roosevelt Administration.

Meantime the "stop Landon" forces ,which are now mostly concentrated in "Old-Guard" groups in the East, were again talking hopefully of persuading Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan to press forward. Senator Vandenberg obliges by sticking to his knitting in the Senate, where he has taken over unofficial leadership, and has a strong ready-made issue—the Quoddy question—with which to gain nationwide publicity in the critical days before Cleveland.

Cites Specific Cases

Impartial observers in Washington, studying the Curtis charges and the Hopkins reply, concede that the relief administrator presents very convincing points. His reply is encased in flaming words.

"You are traveling on pretty thin ice," he said to Mr. Curtis. Apart from the political Billingsgate, which occupies most of your letter, the specific charges you make are in each and every instance untrue, and I am sure from reading your note that you made no effort to check up on the truth of the charges you make, which must indicate that they were made solely for political purposes."

Here are the concrete cases:

(1) Curtis: One Mrs. Harriet C. Samuels, Poplin, Mo., was discharged because of politics.

Hopkins: She was laid off because of illness, when asked to return said she could not do so, has a husband working at a full-time job, and is now herself working for an anti-New Deal organization.

Did Not Need Job

(2) Curtis: Mrs. Parthenia Gaddy Wilson, of Marionville, Mo., was laid off because she was a Republican, referred to Democratic township committeeman for reinstatement.

Hopkins: Mrs. Wilson is single, has no dependents, owns her own home, has sufficient outside income for her support, was not referred to township committeeman.

(3) Curtis: On local election, in Sedalia, Mo., April 7, 1936, voters were asked whether they wanted Republican or Democratic automobile to take them to vote, and those asking for Republican were fired.

Hopkins: Charges untrue, only case of political maneuvering in Sedalia involved two men distributing Republican literature during working hours, were temporarily laid off but are now back on job.

Reply Called Ridiculous

And so on, through a total of seven cases. An agent of the Republican National Committee, reached for comment last night, called the Hopkins reply "simply ridiculous."

The 'tis-'taint nature of the relief argument leads Washington observers to the conclusion that only an impartial investigation of relief will ever bring clarity into the issue. However complete or convincing the Hopkins replies may be, it is conceded that too many voters see instances of work relief slackness all around them—or so interpret what they see—to be convinced by rebuttal.

In the candidate race, little change has been manifested since the New Jersey primaries. Their indication of Landon voting strength has continued to smooth the way for the Kansas Governor, with the only opposition coming from undercover.

Easterners Grow Cool

Whereas the eastern conservatives were two months ago rather sympathetic to Governor Landon, or issued statements to that effect, they are now definitely cool, and the "stop Landon" campaign springs from the hybrid combination of eastern conservatives and Senator William E. Borah. They are not cooperating, but both have the same objectives.

The typical political topsy-turvydom is increased by the fact that the original leanings toward Landon which prominent eastern national committeemen confessed were prompted by their fear of Senator Borah's strength at the polls.

Now that the Senator's vote has turned out to be only a relatively small minority, they no longer apprehend his candidacy, and need not inflate the Landon drive to combat it. They then turn from Governor Landon himself in the hope of getting a distinctly more conservative candidate.

This leads them one jump nearer the East: the stepping stones have gone from Idaho to Kansas, and now Michigan. And there the matter rests, with Governor Landon's chances still strong, but with the situation definitely uncertain.

Landon Leaders Hopeful

The Landon leaders, however, do not lack confidence and are talking of challenging the Old Guard's choice of Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York as permanent chairman. They mention former Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. But this development, though now being discussed widely, does not bear the ring of probability.

No more political reality inheres to the statement issued yesterday by Robert H. Lucas, former executive director of the Republican National Committee, and one of Kentucky's delegates to Cleveland.

He inveighs against Charles D. Hilles and the "Old Guard" in an appeal to party to "write our own platform, nominate our own candidate, and run our own convention." He supports Governor Lowden for permanent chairman.

On the Democratic side, no sensational developments have appeared. President Roosevelt presses ahead with plans for his Texas trip, but announced last night that his speeches would not be political. Be that as it may, he contemplates : any back-platform appearances, motor drives and the type of campaigning which he especially prefers, and that is the prime motive of the trip.

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NEW YORK

Contempt Action Against Townsend Voted by House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28 — The House of Representatives today hurled back its defiance at Dr. Francis E. Townsend and his subordinates in the old-age pension organization by a vote of 271 to 41.

Riding roughshod over the protests of Townsend supporters, the great majority of the House voted to cite for contempt of Congress the man who a short year ago was probably more feared in this same chamber than any one other individual in the country.

The citation automatically initiates judicial procedure against Dr. Townsend and two of his chief lieutenants. Conviction on the charge of contempt carries a penalty including a fine of from $100 to $1000 and a jail sentence of from one month to a year, or both.

Action Is Speeded

Action followed swiftly after the special House investigating committee definitely committed itself last night to a course of punitive action. It had spent a week trying to make up its mind and finally moved only after two Townsend officials had followed the lead of Dr. Townsend himself and defying the authority of the national legislature. Then it began to move swiftly.

The committee prepared a 14-page report on the "walkout" of Dr. Townsend and the refusal of the Rev. Clinton Wunder and John B. Kiefer, Townsend aides, to conform with subpoenas for their appearance before the committee, and submitted it to the House with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives certify the report of the select committee to investigate old-age pension plans as to the willful and deliberate refusal of Francis E. Townsend, Clinton Wunder and John B. Kiefer to testify before said committee together with all facts pertaining therewith under seal of the House of Representatives to the attorney for the District of Columbia of the United States to the end that said Francis E. Townsend, Clinton Wunder and John B. Kiefer may be proceeded against in the manner and form provided by law."

Wrangel Island's 'Tyrant' Executed

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP) — K. B. Semenchuk, "tyrant" of Wrangel Island, convicted of leading a reign of terror, was executed last night.

His chief lieutenant, S. P. Startseff, also paid with his life for the killing of Dr. W. R. Wulfson, member of a Soviet scientific expedition, which visited the polar station.

Official announcement tersely said: "The sentence of the Supreme Court has been carried out." Both were shot. Pleas for clemency by the convicted men had been rejected earlier by the Central Executive Committee.

The Wrangel Island case attracted the widest attention of any criminal case since the assassination of Serge Kiroff, one of Joseph Stalin's chief assistants, in December, 1934.

The former island "dictator" and his assistants were sentenced to death after conviction on a charge of political banditry, an outgrowth of their alleged cruel treatment of Eskimos and a secondary charge of murder.

The wife of the former "tyrant" faces a charge of perjury as a result of her testimony during her husband's trial.

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Joseph Martin

Appointed Landon's Floor Leader at G. O. P. Convention

News Service Refuses To Reinstate Worker

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—Counsel for the Associated Press yesterday notified the National Labor Relations Board it would not comply with the board's order to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged employee, since it did not recognize the board's authority and questions the constitutionality of the Labor Relations Act.

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board immediately filed a record of the case and a petition for enforcement of its order in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mrs. Eleanore Herrick, regional director, said the case would be argued before the end of the present term of the court, probably near the end of June.

At the office of John W. Davis, attorney for the Associated Press, it was said prompt action had been taken to co-operate with the board in order to get the case before the Court of Appeals as soon as possible for decision on the constitutionality of the act and the legality of the board's order directing the Associated Press to reinstate Watson.

The American Newspaper Guild filed the original complaint against the Press Association, charging Mr. Watson had been discharged because of guild activities. This allegation was denied.

Landon Forces at Cleveland Marshalled by 'Joe' Martin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28 — The Landon floor leader at the Cleveland convention will be stocky, energetic "Joe" Martin of North Attleboro, Mass. He is 52 years old and has been a member of Congress since 1924. His appointment helps give a geographical distribution to the Landon drive and at the same time enlists the force of one of the best liked and most influential of the Republicans in Congress.

Mr. Martin, who is among the more influential party leaders in the Lower House, has been one of the whips of the Republican side, assisting Bertrand H. Snell of New York, the minority leader. He is publisher of the Evening Chronicle of North Attleboro, and he got his political start in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he served in 1912 to 1914. He went up to the State Senate from there, then was chairman of the Street Railway Investigating Committee and chairman likewise of the Republican Legislative Campaign Committee. Since that time he has mixed actively in state and national politics.

By Way of Journalism

"Joe" Martin is well liked by members on both sides of the aisle and is strictly different from the customary idea of a politician. He is wide awake and alert, and his interests are so varied that he automatically becomes a handy man of all work for his party leadership. On the noisy floor of the House, Mr. Martin knows everyone and everyone knows him. "See Joe Martin," is a common phrase for Republicans who want matters done.

Unlike most congressmen who came up through the political ranks via the study of law, Mr. Martin rose on the journalism route. He was a reporter on the Attleboro Sun in the old days, and then on the Providence Journal. His formal education finished with graduation from high school in North Attleboro, and he never married.

New England Unmistakably

In the western drawl, the soft southern speech and all the other manifestations of American vernacular in Congress, nobody could ever mistake Mr. Martin for anything else but a New Englander. He is as free from pomp and selfconsciousness as the average newspaper man, and he pounces direct and hard on a subject like a terrier.

Managing the floor fight for Governor Landon will be one of the most important jobs of the convention. It is a vital post to marshal the delegates, to keep them counted and in line. Giving the job to Mr. Martin accomplishes two ends—it emphasizes the eastern support which the mild-mannered prairie Governor has roused, and gives the Landon machine one of the very ablest political lieutenants in Congress.

Judge Ritter Denies Right of Successor To Take Over Office

MIAMI, Fla., May 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt's nomination of John W. Holland as a federal judge in Florida presented an interesting problem today in view of Halsted L. Ritter's refusal to give up the office.

The nomination of the United States district attorney from Jacksonville was announced in Washington late yesterday. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida recommended Mr. Holland.

Judge Ritter, who was removed from the federal bench here last April 18, when the Senate convicted him on House impeachment charges of misconduct, claims he was not legally removed, and has continued to occupy the judge's chambers in the Miami Federal Building in defiance of a Post Office Department request that they be vacated.

He recently announced he soon would bring proceedings in the Federal Court of Claims attacking constitutionality of his Senate conviction. Postmaster William C. Hill of Miami said Mr. Holland's nomination would not change his plans to "do nothing" toward preventing Judge Ritter's continued occupancy of the chambers unless he received instructions from Attorney General Homer S. Cummings.

Evidence of Women In 'Black Legion' Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

bership, and state, county and city authorities are under orders to discharge any employees shown to be connected with the night riding organization.

Local authorities proceeded with preparations for calling a statewide grand jury to investigate the mounting list of terroristic acts attributed to the brotherhood.

Indications that Mrs. Grace Lupp, wife of Arthur F. Lupp Sr., admitted Michigan recruiting officer for the Black Legion, may have headed the women's auxiliary of the hooded order were seen today by John Hoffman, police inspector, who declared Mrs. Lupp's name appeared as sponsor on some confiscated membership applications. Mr. Hoffman said he had information that the auxiliary had been disbanded recently.

Michigan Joins Demand

Michigan's Democratic delegation in Congress joined in the demand, initiated yesterday by Representative Samuel Dickstein (D) of New York, for an investigation that would "blow the lid off the Black Legion." The Michigan congressmen, headed by Representative George G. Sadowski of Detroit, termed the "Black Legion" a "crime fostering" organization, and asserted that if no federal law has been violated, "we shall make every effort to pass one that will cover it."

These developments came as officials in Saltersville, Ky., blamed floggings of men and women there on a secret society known as the "Black Leg," which, they said, was organized in the same manner as the "Black Legion."

Jackson Hearing Goes On

The "John Doe" hearing in Jackson, where five men are charged with one of the series of floggings in that region, reopened today as David H. Crowley, Attorney General, renewed his investigation into charges that the terrorist band had "honeycombed" the personnel of the guard organization at the Southern Michigan Prison.

In Cleveland, police reopened their investigations of two unsolved deaths after an anonymous telephone caller had blamed the "Black Legion."

In Pontiac, Mich., a citizens' committee undertook an investigation of reports ascribing two deaths, a flogging, and the burning of homes of at least two suspected Communists to a secret organization, similar to, if not affiliated with, the "Black Legion."

'Black Legion' Is Defied

JACKSON, Mich., May 28 (AP)—Charles Standish, a suspended prison guard, who said he was forced to join the "Black Legion," disclosed today how a minister—the Rev. Ralph C. Montague, 45, of Rives Junction, Mich.—defied the guns and death threats of the terrorists and refused to join.

Located at Tawas, Mich., where he was visiting relatives, the Rev. Mr. Montague, pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction, confirmed the story and offered to testify before the grand jury investigating "Black Legion" activities in Jackson.

No Inquiry in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 28 (AP)—The Ohio Senate defeated today a resolution by Senator John Davis (D) of Cuyahoga proposing a legislative investigation into activities of the "Black Legion." Sixteen members voted against a proposed sweeping inquiry by a committee of five. Nine favored the plan.

Bill to Bell the Cat

KENTON, Ohio (AP)—"Let's bell the cats," said Kenton sportsmen. So the Hardin County More Game Association sent the state Legislature a resolution urging that every cat in Ohio be compelled to wear a bell. The tinkle, the resolution set forth, would reduce materially inroads on all forms of young wild life.

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British and American Trade Hit by Smuggling Into China; Nanking Loses Customs Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING — The administrative confusion arising out of the creation of Japan's two puppet regimes in North China is felt by most observers here to be the underlying cause of the huge smuggling traffic which Japanese and Korean agents are carrying on along the North China coast.

Contraband goods to the extent of several hundred tons daily are being landed at minor estuaries northward from Tientsin and south of the Great Wall, shipped by rail to Tientsin, and from there distributed throughout North China to points as remote as Sianfu, "gateway to China's Wild West," in the uplands of Shensi Province, and to Paotouchen in Inner Mongolia.

All Records Shattered

There has always been smuggling along the China coast, but all records are being shattered as Japanese ships anchor at Shanhaikuan, Peitaiho Beach, and other small and secluded points to discharge hundreds of bags of sugar, thousands of bales of rayon and cotton piece goods, and similar articles upon which the Chinese customs charges are relatively high.

Chinese, Japanese, British, and the few American importers in North China are, to say the least, hard hit. Legitimate Japanese imports into Tientsin are down 20 per cent. One British trader states that not a single bag of legally imported sugar has been sold in Tientsin for some time. Smuggled sugar to the amount of 600 or 700 bags pass through Tientsin every day, selling at approximately half the standard price.

Deplored by Japanese

Officials of all nationalities, including the Japanese whose own nationals are the offenders, are naturally greatly concerned and view the smuggling which is rampant in this section as "a very serious question indeed," as one high American official put it. High Japanese frankly deplore the immense traffic, estimated by the Chinese to be costing their Maritime Customs some $400,000 Chinese currency per month in lost revenue. But to quote Maj. Gen. Koryo Matsumuro, the successor to Gen. Kenti Doihara as chief Japanese negotiator in North China: "The traffic may be smuggling from the standpoint of the Nanking Government and the Chinese Maritime Customs, but it cannot be so regarded by Yin Ju-keng, through whose East Hopei Autonomous Government area the goods are being brought in.

"To Mr. Yin and his East Hopei officials, this is legitimate trade, conducted on the basis of special agreements with the shippers themselves."

"Protection"

General Matsumuro did not add the widely circulated report, generally believed to be reliable, that the East Hopei Government assesses from 10 to 25 per cent of the annual Chinese customs duty on the smuggled goods, for which they "protect" the importers from paying the full duty ordinarily imposed by the Customs Administration.

Yin Ju-keng now controls the coastline from the Great Wall down to a point near Tientsin, and it is reported has even set up his own customs station at a place called Peitang, near Tangku.

The position of the Japanese is relatively clear. Having set their protégé up in business, they now find it impossible to deprive him of his chief source of revenue, even though their own legitimate enterprises suffer in consequence.

Japanese officialdom experiences a similar inhibition in Tientsin, where the administration is part of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council setup, an autonomous government also erected at Japan's behest.

What there is left of an official Chinese position in the midst of these two "autonomous" and Japanese-protected regimes is of course extremely difficult. Only vestigial Chinese authority exists north of Tientsin. Chinese customs stations are still maintained in the East Hopei area, but their officers are powerless to enforce their authority. Several, including a British employee, have been badly beaten up by smugglers when they dared attempt to collect customs charges on contraband goods.

In Tientsin the majority of the smuggled goods is transferred from one railway to another at the so-called East Station where Japanese guards are posted. At the other two stations, where there are no Japanese guards, the transfer of these goods has been stopped. The inference is that the presence of guards at the East Station lends some sort of protective influence to smugglers who transfer their goods there and pay no customs charges.

Intimidations

So far all efforts to devise some sort of check have failed. The Chinese Maritime Customs and the railway concluded an agreement whereby no imported goods was to be transported out of Tientsin by rail unless it had received the official stamp of the Customs administration. For a time this stopped the outgoing traffic over the railways, but soon the smugglers simply labelled their consignments "Native Goods," and the intimidated Customs officers, who have had several tastes of the fury of Japanese smugglers in recent months, found it best not to interfere.

Freight officials who have had similar experiences had no choice but to provide the freight facilities asked for.

Some shipments do get stopped, however, but instead of paying customs charges the shippers simply use motor transport to the interior. Quite often the trucks thus engaged merely go down the railway line to a point where there is no customs station, and the goods are put back on freight cars to proceed to their original destination.

As a matter of fact, it is only since the intervention of Japanese consular authorities that smugglers have been paying even the usual freight charge, their habit having been to load their goods into third-class passenger cars, claiming it as their "personal baggage." Frequently these cars were piled to the ceiling with goods of this type.

Japanese Must Work It Out

From the foregoing it is clear that the Chinese have no appeal, and that any real solution to the question must come through Japanese initiative. This is not regarded as likely to be forthcoming for some time, as Japanese pressure upon the two "autonomous" regimes has been relatively lax for the past few months.

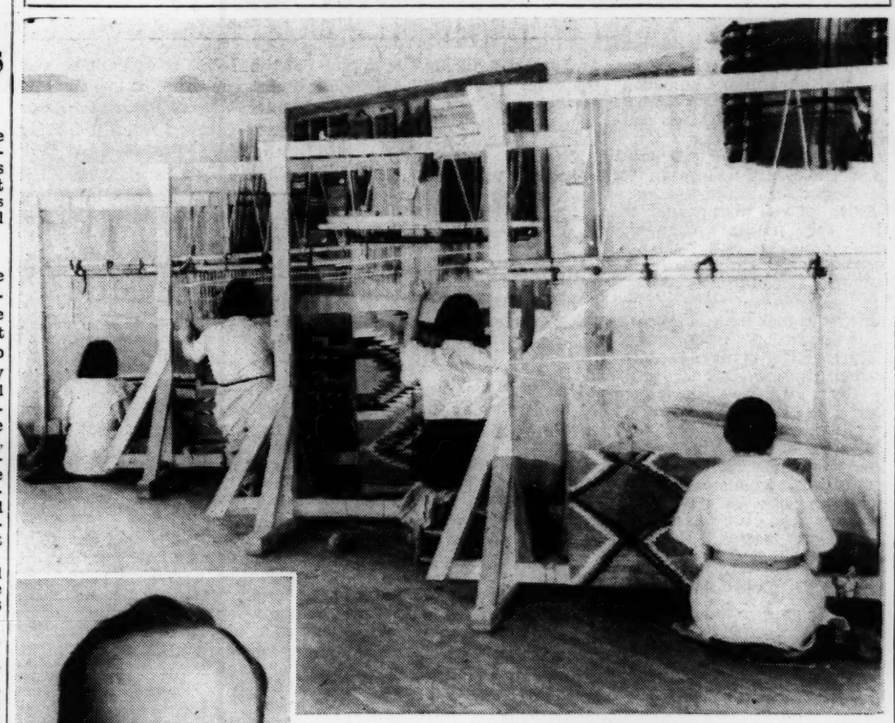
Meanwhile, a whole coastline is open to smuggling activity, since there are no Chinese authorities to control traffic and the Japanese are apparently not yet ready to assume that responsibility.

Chinese circles are particularly agitated over the serious loss of customs revenue, upon which are secured various foreign obligations, and the feeling of uneasiness has long ago spread to the foreign interests concerned.

The most concrete expression of this has come from Sir Alexander Cadogan, retiring British Ambassador to China, who in a farewell interview in Shanghai expressly pointed out the smuggling in North China as being detrimental to British trade. He suggested as a possible remedy a reduction of Chinese import duties on the articles which are most commonly smuggled in.

But in the opinion of most observers in North China, such measures would be at best palliative, and would not strike at the root of the whole situation, which is essentially an administrative vacuum into which has already rushed a multitude of irresponsible elements.

Young Navajos Maintain Tribal Lore



Learning Ancient Art
New Type of Indian School Where Young and Old Study Practical Subjects as Well as Tribal Industries

Willard W. Beatty
Director of Indian Education

Government Sets New Standard In Training of Indian Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28—"Progress in community education of adult Indians was started in 1929 with the findings of the Merriam report," Willard W. Beatty, director of Indian Education, told the National Conference of Social Workers meeting in Atlantic City.

"Then gradually," continued Mr. Beatty, "it took concrete form in the new Government Day School as an educational institution for the entire community through the vision of my predecessor, W. Carson Ryan. Dr. Ryan helped with the Merriam report and realized that a sane, practical education would contribute most to better living conditions among Indians. The policies of education for which Dr. Ryan worked are the policies now actively sponsored among Indians today, for there has been, in a sense unusual to American party government, a fundamental continuity in the policies of the Indian Office since 1929."

Enrichment of Life

As Mr. Beatty sketched the plans of these Community Day Schools, he said they aimed for the enrichment of rural life not only for Indians, but for millions of whites as well.

Mr. Beatty pointed out that the knowledge which the pioneer transmitted to his children for success in practical living, acquired by being a part of the rural community, must now be disseminated by other authorities than parents, in both white and Indian communities. The Indians, he said, suffer an additional handicap as they cannot compete with the intensely mechanized civilization of the whites.

According to Mr. Beatty, the authorities in the Indian Bureau feel that Indian children possess the right to live at home and participate in the school experiences around them. In every Indian community the need for school and home cooperation is felt, since American standards cannot be duplicated in Indian homes as the majority of Indians are still desperately poor: water must often be carried miles in a bucket, wood is scarce for heating and cooking; and coal, natural gas and electricity are conspicuous by their absence.

Children Fed

"So," Mr. Beatty continued, "it is the aim of the community school to provide a kitchen and a dining room, so that each pupil may receive at least one invigorating meal a day. Realizing, too, the importance of water, the school endeavors to develop an ample supply which it furnishes gratis to the members of its community, and in addition affords facilities for bathing and washing clothes."

Mr. Beatty described the mothers who come to sew for their families in comfortable rooms, who take cooking lessons and in general reap the social advantages of community meetings. To the community workshop come Indian men to repair their farm implements, to build furniture for their homes or to borrow tools for repairing their houses.

To help the adult Indians to better living conditions, teachers and field workers are carefully chosen—persons who are sensitive to community problems and who can advise without offending the grown-ups. The facilities for better homemaking and the shops for better home building also are better used to provide practical experiences for the children in anticipation of future needs.

Community Center

In the Navajo Day School, Mr. Beatty said, I have seen men and women at work on the sewing machines, women washing, wringing and hanging up clothes to dry, men and women making use of the bathing facilities, men waiting their turn for the use of the forge, and the shop, too, to repair wagons, sharpen plows, and build household furniture. Informally, the Navajo communities have taken possession of their new day schools, and increasingly, as the staff has sensed the possibilities, these institutions are beginning to function in the lives of the people."

The audience was told how among the Sioux, classes of mothers have been coming to cook, to sew together, and to discuss family problems. Men and women visit the schools in the evening to discuss the new civic problems engendered by the Indian Reorganization Act, such as the economic application of Indian charters and the new credit laws.

Historical Society Formed in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A new historical organization, known as the Jamestown Society has been formed at Jamestown Island.

Its purpose was set forth in the constitution as follows: "To discover and record the names of all living descendants of those early settlers who made the great sacrifice to establish our English-speaking nation; and to unite these descendants to honor the memory of their settler ancestors, to record their deeds and to do homage to the birthplace of Virginia and the nation."

Forty-two persons constitute the foundation membership of the society. All descendants of those who owned land or had domiciles in Jamestown or on Jamestown Island prior to 1700 are eligible for membership.

Socialists Strive To Build Harmony In Banks of Party

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28 (AP)—The national executive committee of the Socialist Party inaugurated efforts today to smooth over the differences between its factions and to restore unity within the party.

In its first meeting after the close of the national convention, the committee announced it would send a letter to all of the party membership, setting forth the revisions made in the controversial declaration of principles adopted in Detroit two years ago and the supplementary resolution in which the convention conclusively rejected "armed insurrection"—which it termed "romantic impossibilism"—as a policy of the party.

Harmony Is Sought

Right wing factions throughout the country have wired opposition to the deleted sections of the declaration, charging they upheld the principle of "armed insurrection," a charge which the proponents denied.

The letter will also go to those followers in New York of the "Old Guard," which organized a new party this week after its delegation was denied a place in the convention.

In addition, the national committee sent a telegram to the state organization in Oregon, seeking the reaffiliation of the Oregon organization with the national party.

Seek Oregon's Aid

On account of the criminal syndicalist laws of Oregon, the party in that state disassociated itself with the national party after the adoption of the Detroit declaration of principles.

The decision to send a letter, containing the revisions, to all the party membership followed the action of a group of New York centrists—calling themselves "the Committee for Unity in the Socialist Party"—in appealing the committee to do everything within its power to restore unity.

The Centrist group urged the committee to "couch its letter in conciliatory terms."

Committee Named

Just before the committee adjourned, it authorized the appointment of a committee of party leaders to work with the Socialists in the leadership of the Workers Alliance of America, with a view of unifying all the Socialist elements in the alliance.

This was done it was announced, to offset the Communist influence in the alliance, which is an organization of unemployed. At a recent meeting in Washington, the Communist-dominated National Unemployed Council merged itself with the alliance, under an agreement whereby the Socialist leadership is preserved.

The committee also called upon the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor to investigate the "intolerable conditions" among sharecroppers in three Arkansas counties; and it charged the planters with violating the federal statute against peonage and enforced labor.

Beatty Pays Fine For Circus 'Cruelty'

PITTSBURGH, May 28 (AP)—Clyde Beatty, trainer of wild beasts, was arrested at the circus grounds recently on a complaint sworn out by the Humane Society charging him with cruelty to animals.

Although denying the charge, he pleaded guilty at a hearing before Alderman Ray E. Schneider and paid a fine of $20 and costs. An assistant, William Bernardi, was fined a similar sum.

Two constables took Mr. Beatty into custody after his afternoon performance. E. M. Smith and M. J. Teater, agents of the society, said they had warned the trainer that "cruelty" in his wild animal act would have to stop.

Among other grievances, they said he used a "whip-cracker" to agitate his lions and fired blank shots into their faces.

"If I fired a gun into the animal's face the way they said I did, it would put his eyes out," the trainer said. "The whip does not hit the animal. It's merely the noise to attract attention."

Mr. Beatty asserted that he had only one other complaint in his career, at Buffalo three years ago.

School Bands Compete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—Three thousand students, representing 43 high schools, entered the state music festival held here the first week of May. Each school was represented by its own uniformed band and every student took part in the music contests. Orchestras, bands, glee clubs, choruses and choirs featured the three-day festival, the concluding number being the massed band concert of 1800 pieces, under the direction of Clarence Hawkins, director of music at the University of Utah.

Yugoslav-Polish Parleys Point To New Groupings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 28—The cordial reception given to the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, during his two-day visit here is regarded as an indication that Yugoslavia is adjusting itself to the new international situation in Europe, in which Germany, instead of France, plays the leading role.

Yugoslavia is no longer tying itself unconditionally to one combination of powers, but is taking advantage of the new situation to become more independent. And Yugoslavia is trying to win other friends in addition to France and her Little Entente allies.

Poland fits naturally into this picture since she is on good terms with Germany; and Germany is of the greatest importance for Yugoslavia not only economically, but as a counter-force against Italian domination in Central Europe as well as against the Hapsburg restoration.

From speeches at last night's banquet it is clear that both Poland and Yugoslavia intend to follow an independent policy in the matter of collective security. Thus Yugoslavia certainly will not join a combination directed exclusively against Germany.

On the other hand, it is believed that Yugoslavia did not respond to Mr. Beck's tentative suggestions that she should join Poland in advocating the removal of sanctions against Italy.

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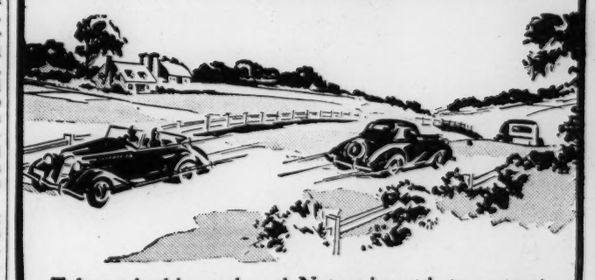

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Mussolini's War in Africa Ends—Why It Was and What Next

(Continued from Page 1)

will never abandon, for any reason whatsoever or in face of any pressure or intimidation, one single inch of the territory conquered. Just because it has been conquered with great sacrifice of human lives and gold, it is regarded as belonging to the victor. If the League, or Britain, or any other power wishes to drive Italy out of Ethiopia, they can only do so by force. And Italy would not hesitate for an instant to take up the challenge of any nation, or even a coalition of powers, in order to preserve the territory conquered by war. Italian intransigence on this matter is made to appear absolute and irrevocable. As far as Italy is concerned, the *de facto* situation in Ethiopia has already been transformed into a *de jure* situation.

2. It is still a mystery how the smashing Italian victory has been gained. Military skill alone cannot altogether explain it. There were evidently other factors—still unknown—which have contributed to the Italian success. The Ethiopian collapse has surprised all military and amateur experts for its suddenness and completeness. Most surprised of all are the Italians themselves, who had calculated on a two years' campaign for securing their military aims.

All those who were acquainted with the natural difficulties which an army would have to encounter in an invasion of Ethiopia—including those who had the opportunity of watching the first Italian military operations on the spot—were unanimously of the opinion that the Italian push would necessarily be slow. And it would have been slow if the war had followed its normal course.

The Italians, in fact, had already made the necessary preparations for a second winter campaign. And at the end of February they were yet far from believing that the end of the war was so near.

3. It should not be believed, as a number of authoritative military critics have stated, that the chief cause of the Ethiopian defeat must be attributed to the use of poison gas by the Italians.

Air Fleet Advantages

The two causes which have really contributed to the Italian victory were their huge Air Fleet and their huge Army of Workers.

This was the first war in which the air arm played fully its role of observation, destruction and supply. It revealed daily to the Italian High Command every movement of the enemy forces, prevented all concentrations which were too strong or dangerous, and, when the fighting was over, it gave no respite to the defeated enemy in its hurried retreat.

The workmen—a veritable army, 100,000 men strong, highly organized—by building immediately the necessary roads and bridges, allowed the advancing armies to be supplied with the same rapidity and precision as if they were near their bases. Some of the engineering feats performed by the Italians are most astonishing.

The technical organization of the war, strictly connected with its strategical developments, had been studied in its minute details and carried out with faultless accuracy.

4. Although the Italian claim that this first Fascist war has obscured all the preceding colonial campaigns undertaken by France and Britain in conditions less difficult than those encountered by the Italians is undoubtedly much exaggerated, it would be absurd to attempt to deny, or even only to minimize, the complete success won by Italy.

It is generally known that Premier Mussolini himself wanted, and indeed imposed, this war. It is known that the Italian General Staff was at first opposed to a military undertaking against Ethiopia. This was not because any doubt existed as to the final result which, in view of the overwhelming Italian superiority over the adversary, could be one only, but because it was considered that the military effort would take too long a time to be concluded and prove too costly; that, owing to the uncertain situation in Europe, the dispersion of military force was a risky proposition; and, finally, that war with Ethiopia might easily drag Italy into complications with Britain.

Il Duce's Sudden Change

Once the decision of war was taken, Premier Mussolini suddenly changed his ways in one important respect. While in 14 years of government, the Duce had never allowed himself to be influenced by anybody in any decision he had to take on political, financial, economic, or even military matters, he is now said to listen to, and follow blindly, the advice and suggestions of his military experts. The military class in Italy accepted the war on condition that they were given a free hand in the drawing up and in the execution of the war plans. And the Duce agreed.

It may therefore be said that with Benito Mussolini in power, the only class in Italy to have any influence on him is the military clique. This class dominates the situation, but only as far as the war and its sequel are concerned, and not when it comes to strictly political questions.

It was the military class which demanded the replacement of General De Bono by Marshal Badoglio. The Duce would naturally have preferred that the honor and merit for the Italian victory should have fallen exclusively on Fascist chiefs.

Apart, however, from the intrinsic success of the Italian arms, one of the most salient results of this war has been the way in which the Duce has completely won the army over to his side.

It was common knowledge that the Italian Army, before the war started, was, if anything, quite indifferent toward Fascism and that it looked with a far from friendly eye on the privileged position in which the Fascist Militia had been placed when it was given a standing among the regular forces of the nation. With this war willed by Signor Mussolini, which has allowed the Italian Army to assert itself so brilliantly, the army and its chiefs have embraced Fascism and are now among the strongest supporters of the Mussolini regime.

5. A last consideration on the military situation:

One of the major reasons advanced by Premier Mussolini for undertaking the war against Ethiopia was the so-called Ethiopian menace to the security of the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. Evidently this menace was nonexistent or grossly exaggerated. The facility with which the Italians have won the war has disproved the most important motive presented by them in order to justify the necessity of the war.

See Others in Error

If the Italian Government, at bottom, may perhaps not believe that their standpoint is juridically so well founded as they publicly pretend and affirm, the Italian people on their part, seem genuinely convinced that the League, Britain and the fifty-odd nations which have condemned and punished Italy as the aggressor, have committed an error.

Italy had an excellent case against Ethiopia. It is truly surprising, given the means of publicity at her disposal and the high efficiency of her diplomacy, how badly she has handled it. Diplomatic activity in London, Paris and Geneva has been severely criticized in this country. Behind closed doors, naturally, since open criticism of the Duce's policy is a crime in Italy.

A dazzling victory generally obscures the mistakes. Having won the war by force of arms, Italy believes she has also completely and definitely settled the diplomatic issues as well; or, at least, eliminated them.

And, oddly enough, such views are not held only in Italy—which would be quite natural—but in some other countries, where Italy has hitherto been regarded as an aggressor, and where the tendency now seems to be to accept with resignation the accomplished fact of Italy's military conquest of Ethiopia.

In the diplomatic history of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict there are still many obscure points, but it is already possible to draw some fairly clear and definite conclusions.

1. Benito Mussolini has acted in the way we all know, because he has always assumed that those powers which would eventually oppose him would never go to war. He has taken the risk, gambled on it, and raked in his winnings.

2. Italy probably never desired a peaceful solution of the conflict. Her claims against Ethiopia have always been such as could be satisfied only by means of war. The general political situation was auspicious for Italy, because France and Britain were paralyzed by fear of the rising Germany; the Duce could embark upon a colonial adventure with slight risk of foreign intervention.

Duce's Original Demands

The Duce's original demands in Ethiopia were these: In any settlement without war he demanded the annexation of all those parts of Ethiopia which did not form part of Ethiopia proper, but which had been conquered by Ethiopia; and the control over Ethiopia proper. Should these Italian demands be rejected—as in fact they were—and Italy compelled to go to war to secure her ends, then the war would be fought to the bitter end, until the name of Ethiopia would be wiped from the map.

But could the suggested settlement "without war" be concluded without war? Was it not obvious from the very outset that Benito Mussolini wanted to go to war in any case? Most people and, worse still, most statesmen thought he was bluffing. This was the first deplorable blunder made in this unfortunate crisis, and all the others which followed originate from it.

3. It is doubtful whether Italy was really ever sincere in the desire to reach an agreement with Britain over the Ethiopian question. When, at the end of January, 1935, Premier Mussolini proposed that negotiations should be opened for such a settlement, he acted in a way that made diplomatic negotiations absolutely impossible. As a matter of fact, he immediately followed up his request for the opening of negotiations by a partial mobilization and by the dispatch of troops and war material to East Africa. The Anglo-Italian negotiations were wrecked before they actually began.

4. Italy has persistently complained that the League never really wished to examine her grievances against Ethiopia and take into consideration her rightful claims. Italy submitted her case and presented her memorandum to Geneva only in September, 1935, while the first appeal of Ethiopia goes back to December, 1934.

Ethiopia Takes Initiative

Italy stupidly allowed the initiative in bringing the dispute before the League to be taken by Ethiopia.

It may be questioned how things would have developed if Italy had clearly raised the Ethiopian question at Geneva from the very outset, when it was still possible to believe that Italy had no bellicose intentions.

Before Italy had actually presented her case at Geneva she openly stated her determination to solve the Ethiopian question without or against the League.

The Italian request that Ethiopia should be expelled from the League so that it may be deprived of the moral and material assistance, which as a member it was entitled to receive in case of aggression, was so absurd that it is surprising that it was ever made. Ethiopia could be compared to a little animal that was about to be devoured by a lion. Its only protection was the cage in which it was closed. The cage was the League. To ask that the League itself should eject the animal from the cage was tantamount to assisting the lion to devour it at one bite.

5. Italy justifies her action against Ethiopia as the only means whereby she could secure her rights under the treaties in force. She maintains that the war was an ordinary colonial campaign similar to those undertaken by France and Britain in the past.

The tripartite and bilateral agreements concerning Ethiopia, some of which were stipulated after Ethiopia's admission to the League, can only have, in Italy's view, one interpretation, namely, that by those instruments France and Britain recognized Italy's right to colonial expansion in Ethiopia.

In the past colonial conquests were prepared by diplomatic instruments of a similar kind. The charges against Italy are really that all she has now done in Ethiopia ought to have been done in the last century (in fact, she tried and failed), when it was common form, and not after the great war, which had aroused people to a new and vivid sense of the importance of peace.

Italian Rights Not Denied

Neither Britain nor France denied the existence of Italian rights in Ethiopia. The British and French were in fact prepared for compromise. The French publicly and the British tacitly agreed to Premier Mussolini's expansion in Ethiopia. What they objected to was the way in which Italy went about it. Italy has flagrantly violated the Covenant of the League and the Kellogg pact, both of which she signed voluntarily. Italy has been unanimously recognized as an aggressor state. The conflict, therefore, which has arisen between Italy and the League is one of those which concern lofty principles of international morality and which do not admit of compromise solutions.

6. The view officially held by Italy of the nature of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict differs substantially from that maintained by other countries. Italy considers as absurd and monstrous the support given by the League to Ethiopia, a barbarous and slave-owning country, which has violated all the natural and international laws. She considers it likewise absurd and monstrous that Italy, with all her record of civilization, should have been placed on the same footing with Ethiopia, which is a medley of barbarous and mutually hostile tribes. The fact that Ethiopia is a member of the League, and that it was Italy which had pressed for her admission to the League, is always ignored in this country.

7. The Italo-Ethiopian conflict is a trifling matter compared with the graver issues involved in the conflict which has arisen between Britain and Italy.

The truth is that relations between Rome and London are very bad indeed. This is perhaps putting it mildly. The Italian people, in their overwhelming majority, believe, or have been led to believe, that war between Italy and Britain is now absolutely inevitable.

Many, indeed, are surprised that war has not already broken out. There have been, in fact, moments of acute tension. The traditional friendship between Italy and Britain came abruptly to an end after the Mussolini-Eden interview in Rome in June of last year. Mr. Eden must have left Rome with the conviction that Signor Mussolini challenged not only the League system, but also the interests of the British Empire. Signor Mussolini must have realized that Britain would not only inspire the League to extreme measures against Italy but would also oppose Italian aspirations.

The Duce was anxious to assert that Italy was, in deeds and not in words only, a great power; that the time when Britain had but to stamp her foot for the world to remember itself and behave had definitely gone; that Italy was not merely a puppet at the mercy of 10 Downing Street or the Quai d'Orsay, and that Italian policy could not be vetoed whenever and wherever John Bull liked.

Mr. Eden, on his part, was equally anxious to assert that the British Empire was not suffering from the "decadence" with which the Duce was fond of ascribing to it, but was still master of the Mediterranean and the recognized leader of the bloc of nations gathered at Geneva.

The situation developed in such a strange way that Fascist Italy and Imperial Britain had no choice. The former felt the need of showing its strength, and the latter felt the need of showing that it had not lost strength.

That was the position when war broke out. At the end of the war the position is much worse. Why? Italy bears a grudge against Britain. She knows too well that, without British initiative, the League would not have intervened, and possibly war would have been averted. Italy holds Britain, and Britain alone, responsible for the war and for the enormous sacrifices sustained to bring it to an end.

Again, Italy's absorption of Ethiopia, and her future expansionist aims, constitute a real and direct threat to British interests. Just as Fascism said yesterday, "We must have Ethiopia to protect Eritrea and Somaliland, which are both valueless without Ethiopia," so will Fascism say, 20 years hence, or maybe only 10 or 5—"We must have the Sudan and Egypt, for without them our Ethiopian colony is defenseless."

Field for New Army

Ethiopia is valuable to Italy, not merely to provide raw materials to this country, and farmlands to its colonizers, but because it gives Italy a first-class military establishment athwart Britain's route to India.

There is no doubt that Italy will recruit a powerful army in Ethiopia.

Italy's intrigues in Egypt, Arabia and Palestine are evident and well known.

What will stop Mussolini now that he has scored such a big victory "at the expense" of Britain?

The Italians seriously believe that it was actually Britain and not Ethiopia which suffered defeat in this war.

The Italians are living under the dangerous illusion that they are the strongest people in the world—and that Britain is afraid of Italy.

The hatred and disdain for Britain, animated and supported by a press campaign which for bluster and abuse is probably unprecedented in peace times, has reached heights which can hardly be surpassed. Judged in the light of the present situation, the outlook of Anglo-Italian relations is distinctly serious.

Sanctions, and their psychological effects upon the Italian people, have been one problem which has dominated the economic and domestic situation throughout the whole period of the war.

No better weapon could have been offered to Benito Mussolini for arousing interest in the war, maintaining at a high pitch the enthusiasm of his people, and encouraging their resistance in an adventure which was at first considered dangerous, full of uncertainties and almost useless.

It must be acknowledged that the Duce, with his deep knowledge of the character of the Italian people, has maneuvered and exploited this weapon with surprising success. Day by day, the Italians have been reminded in a hundred ways, through the medium of the press, by means of the wireless, in every speech made at every ceremony, that Italy was besieged by the League—or rather by Britain.

Every Italian newspaper carried in the front page of each issue, above the title, the progressive date of the enforcement of sanctions, as well as timely reminders of their existence in the form of articles and cartoons.

Propaganda in Sanctions

On the wireless, the news bulletins which are transmitted four or five times daily, have always been preceded by such announcements, "today, May 5, 1936, Year XIV, the 170th day of Italy's economic siege." In the Roman Catholic churches, the sermons dealt invariably with sanctions. Even in religious marriage ceremonies the officiating priest managed somehow to insert a reference to sanctions in his address to the newly married couple.

It almost looked as if people were enjoying, instead of being depressed, by sanctions.

As a matter of fact, sanctions caused no sufferings at all, and their real effect will be felt later on.

During the first weeks of sanctions, a change in the normal life of the country could be noticed: there were fewer automobiles in circulation, streets were deserted by 8 o'clock at night, a dull atmosphere. But, by degrees, life resumed its usual course, and today everything is normal—outwardly, at least.

Sanctions were intended to stop the war, and they proved quite ineffective for that purpose, thus far.

Another noteworthy fact worth mentioning is the kind of propaganda followed by this country both as regards the war and against sanctionist countries. That the atrocities committed by the Ethiopians against Italian prisoners were horrible and deserving highest condemnation cannot be doubted. But the practice of printing and distributing picture post cards illustrating these shocking atrocities, which were shown around almost with an air of satisfaction, is highly deplorable. I know of persons who have sent hundreds of these pictures to high English political and ecclesiastical personages.

Reference should also be made to the variety of "funny stories," sometimes written in verse, which were extremely vulgar and contained the coarsest invectives against Britain and her public men, especially Mr. Eden.

Throughout the whole war the Fascist Government has received the support of the Vatican and the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope, who had signed with Benito Mussolini the Lateran pact, which settled the Roman Question, and concluded a Concordat which safeguarded the rights of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy, knew that if the war would not end with a complete Italian victory, there was a danger that Fascism might collapse, and its place taken by a radical government which would be hostile to the Vatican. Since it was in its interest that Fascism should remain in power the Vatican gave support to Premier Mussolini in the war against Ethiopia.

The reports that the Vatican gave also financial assistance to Italy do not seem to be well founded, since the Roman Catholic church is also in financial straits.

As far as the domestic situation is concerned, it is, outwardly at least, satisfactory in every respect. The war, and its victorious conclusion, has united the Italian people with the Government, and therefore with Fascism. Many who up to a recent date had kept aloof from Fascism have now given their adhesion to it. But behind this general consensus there is discontent and anxiety—discontent caused by the constant rise in the cost of living and anxiety due to the difficulties which will have to be faced to meet the huge expenditure of the war. In the first months of the campaign, there was general pessimism concerning an early settlement.

Today victory having been achieved, the Fascist regime has enormously consolidated its position, and Benito Mussolini is more than ever the absolute master of Italy.

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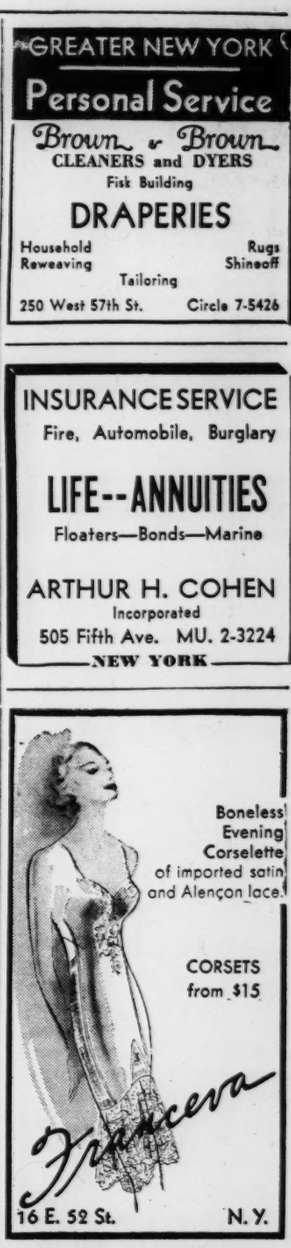
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Pickets Block Move to Reopen Syracuse Plant

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Mass picketing under a heavy police guard began at the Syracuse Remington Rand plant today, the storm center of a labor controversy that resulted in a strike of company employees in six factories.

Picket lines formed and the strikers refused to return to work when the plant was reopened after approximately 400 employees voted against a strike and said they were ready to resume their jobs. Police Captain Blanchard said, "There must be a thousand picketers here."

Labor leaders claimed to have the support of 1300 of the workers in the strike move. Picketing also continued at the company's Ilion and Tonawanda plants.

Eighty uniformed policemen patrolled the streets near the Syracuse plant, armed with night sticks. There was no disorder.

Strikers walked in twos and threes, keeping up a steady parade around the factory. Police on horseback and motorcycles kept pace with them.

At Ilion sheriff's deputies remained on guard outside the plant, and 40 private guards patrolled the interior.

Remington Rand plants in Middleton, Conn., Norwood, Ohio, and Marietta, Ohio, likewise are the scene of strikes.

Labor leaders claim the company has refused to grant demands for a 20 per cent wage increase, the return to work of 17 discharged workers and assurance that the Syracuse plant will not be moved to another city.

46,000 on Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor leaders estimated more than 46,000 industrial and agricultural workers were participating in strikes which affected 17 states. Besides the Remington Rand disputes these included:

Dallas, Texas—About 500 taxicab drivers strike 10 days before the opening of the Texas Centennial Exposition.

Lewiston, Maine—Street railway strike ties up city transportation.

Cambridge, Mass.—Miss Vera du Pont, cousin of Pierre du Pont, manufacturer, and Mrs. George Burroughs, cousin of former President Coolidge, picket with striking truck drivers.

Seattle, Wash.—Auto mechanics strike for a closed shop.

Chicago—Efforts to settle the dispute between the International Seamen's Union and 7000 striking members fails.

New York—Barbers Union claim 7500 members out.

Estimates by States

Union estimates of the number on strike in other states:

Arkansas—3000 tenant farmers.

California—1000 celery field workers and 200 shipbuilders.

Oregon—6000 loggers.

Ohio — 5500 employees at the Portsmouth plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

Washington—900 loggers and mill workers.

Pennsylvania—2500 in various industries.

Massachusetts—2500.

Minnesota—About 500 millwrights, fur and cereal workers.

Indiana—About 175 in various industries.

Iowa—100 employees of the Burch Biscuit Company at Des Moines.

Wisconsin—2500 workers in various industries.

South Dakota—300 butchers at the Morrell packing plant, Sioux Falls.

Nebraska—100 highway workers.

Vermont — 200 marble workers near Rutland.

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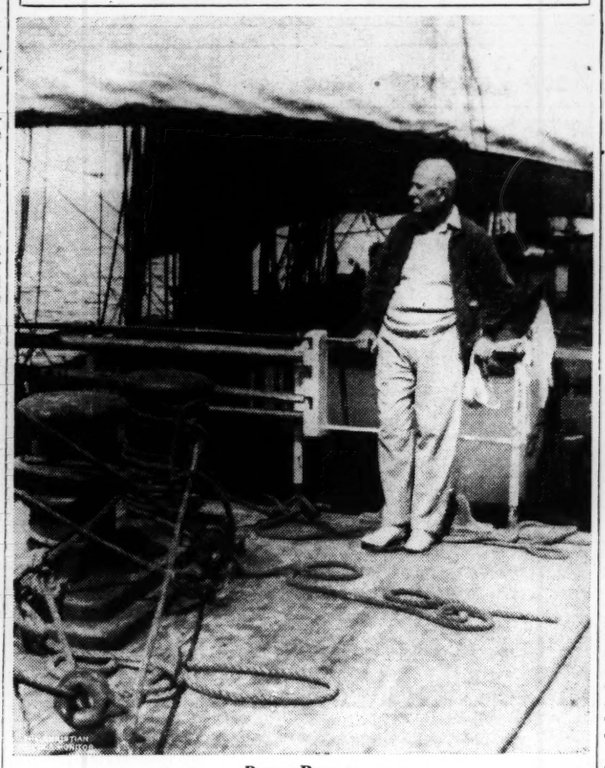

Bruce Rogers

His Greatest Work Goes to Library of Congress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When Bruce Rogers, one of that small aristocracy of typographers whose work is certain to be classed for our time with that of Caxton, William Morris, and the other great printers of the past, wished to choose an item which he could make a sort of *Finis* to his 40-year career as a maker of fine books, he chose to make a single-copy edition of his own new Oxford lectern Bible, and to present it, with the cooperation of a small company of friends, to the Library of Congress.

Five years ago, Bruce Rogers began to work on this particular Bible. The text is the authorized King James version, prefaced by that famous piece of English prose writing "Translators to the Reader" and also includes the Apocrypha.

Special Volume

The copy for the Library of Congress is bound in special pigskin, printed on paper handmade in England from raw silk, brought especially from Japan for the purpose. A presentation page bears this inscription, "This copy of the Oxford lectern Bible of 1935, the only one printed on paper of special kind and size, was presented to the Library of Congress by Bruce Rogers and his friends."

It would not be difficult to get such friends as George Ade, John T. McCutcheon, and Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, to join with him in this gift of the rare volume because it is Bruce Rogers printer's mark, the thistle, which is engraved on the bronze doors of the rare book room of the library, and nothing could seem more fitting that they should help him in preparing the book, which he would eventually carry as a gift through those doors.

Career in Type Selling

Bruce Rogers was born in Lafayette, Ind., and he graduated from Purdue in 1890. He worked for a time on the Indianapolis News and he began a career of type designing, which led him to London in 1917 to join the firm of Emery Walker, Ltd. He became printing advisor to the University Press of Cambridge, Eng., in 1919 was chosen for the same sort of service with the Harvard University Press in Cambridge, Mass.

For eight years, until 1928, he was the associate of the eminent late Edwin Rudge, and in 1928 he returned as associate of Emery Walker, Ltd., in London. It is probably part of his rich philosophy as a typographer and bookmaker, a vocation compounded as much with the intangibles as with the tangibles that the Oxford lectern Bible, and the five years of work it required should be finished precisely 400 years after the first Bible was printed in English, in 1535.

Fiorenza Dobmed to Chair For Bathtub Slaying

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—A jury of 12 men today doomed John Fiorenza to the electric chair for the bathtub slaying of Mrs. Nancy Evans Titterton, fiction writer.

His attorney, Henry Klauber, contended Fiorenza was insane and hence not responsible for his acts, and in summing up his case argued the State of New York was morally guilty for the crime, since Fiorenza had been released from Elmira Reformatory although a state psychiatrist had called him potentially insane.

Judge Nott, who will sentence Fiorenza on June 5, said to the jurors: "You need never have any scruples about this verdict. It was not only justified, but absolutely necessary under the evidence."

Moderator Chosen

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 28 (AP)—Dr. R. W. Thompson of Monmouth, Ill., was elected moderator for the United Presbyterian Church in North America at the opening session of the general assembly here last night. He succeeds Dr. E. C. McCown of Pittsburgh.

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Woman Says Machines Curb Satisfaction of 'Doing Things'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Whether or not the machine should be permitted to deprive a woman of the "fun" and "character-building qualities" that are mixed into a batch of homemade biscuits was debated by educators, electrical experts and consumers at an institute held in connection with the fifteenth annual Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. The subject of the forum was "The Machine and Its Effect Upon the Human Race."

"The machine has had the world by the tail long enough, and I think it's definitely time for the world to have machinery by the tail," said Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, formerly president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and dean of Stoneleigh College in Rye, N. H., who presented the consumer's viewpoint at the debate.

Makes Us Provincial

"The machine has deprived woman of the satisfaction she used to get out of actually doing things herself. One of the reasons why we are not as community-minded as we should be is the invention of a means of locomotion that takes us out of our immediate environment. We are left provincial because of that fact. The machine has made life physically easier and made us mentally lazier, and in a way is responsible for many of us living beyond our means in an effort to keep up with the Joneses."

The defense of the machine came chiefly from Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch of the school of engineering at Columbia University and from C. W. Ripley of the New York Edison Company.

"The machine has challenged man's ability to organize and manage the processes of civilization," Dr. Rautenstrauch told his audience. "Our present economic distress is due to faulty man-made rules for playing the game of civilization and not due to natural economic laws. What we are wont to call natural economic laws are no more prescribed by nature than three strikes are 'out' in the national game of baseball.

Door of Opportunity

"We stand at the door of great opportunity if we will but conform to the requirements of the machine economy. That requirement is to distribute the claims to the goods produced by the machine in proportions which will assure a balance between production and consumption.

"This requires a complete change in the organization and management of our national economy. The self-seeking political grafter cannot solve this problem. It can be solved by scientists and engineers."

Answering Mrs. Poole, Mr. Ripley said it seemed to him that the only persons who have "machinery by the tail" were the women in the home. He gave statistics purporting to show that women purchased $5,250,000,000 worth of machinery during the "black years" of 1929 to 1935 and that the use of electricity was 43 per cent greater last year than during the "boom" year.

Question of Happiness

Discussion from the floor revolved about whether women were happier for being relieved of so many tasks.

Ralph Borsodi, founder of the School of Living, Suffern, N. Y., told of the mental unhappiness that had resulted from idle hands. He advocated the invention of compact and inexpensive electrical units for producing hydroelectric power from small streams for isolated farms or sparsely settled communities.

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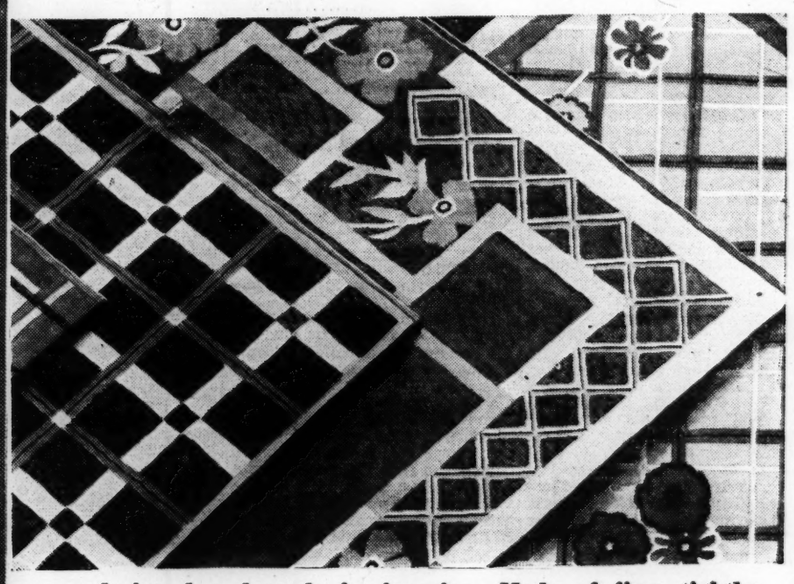
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Former Dorothy Hunter Again in State Golf Final—German Yawl Is Coming

Harvard and Cornell Rule Top Favorites

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Minus the high pressure lads from the Pacific Coast for the first time since 1920, the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships will celebrate their sixtieth anniversary on Franklin Field this week end under strictly ivy-clad circumstances. Qualifying trials will be held tomorrow and the finals Memorial Day for a meet that will bid farewell to the metric system.

In effect, the California "Big Three," by staying home for their exercise this spring, have given the team prize back to the East, after capturing 14 of the last 15 meets. Southern California, which registered the seventh Trojan triumph of the IC4A games last year, has the best college track team in the country. Stanford and California also have a wealth of talent which will be heard from later during the decisive Olympic tests.

For the family reunion of the eastern old guard here, the Harvards were favored to beat the Cornells, with the rest of a field of 25 colleges scattered in the scoring, until it developed yesterday that Milton Green, the Crimson captain and a potential triple winner, had pulled a tendon in practice. Green gained three first places, in the hurdles and broad jump, during Harvard's march to victory in this year's big-seven meet at Cambridge. Without him, the Crimson will be hard pressed to meet the challenge of Jack Moakley's big red team.

Lack Balanced Strength

Dopesters figure Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, Manhattan, Holy Cross and Michigan State to collect a share of points, but all lack the balanced strength of Harvard or Cornell.

Harvard last won the meet in 1909. Cornell's last victory was scored in 1919, ending a five-year reign for the Ithacans. Otherwise, since the war, Pennsylvania in 1920 and Yale in 1924 have been the only eastern colleges to lift the team trophy.

Comparatively little Olympic significance attaches to the meet despite the fact it brings together the East's best college talent, together with a handful of delegates from the Midwest and South. Headliners with prime Olympic prospects consist chiefly of Pennsylvania's Gene Venzke, favorite to repeat in the 1500 meters, and Syracuse's Eddie O'Brien, in the 400 meters. The hammer throwers, including Folwartshny and Rowe of Rhode Island State and Kishon of Bates, also have their eyes on the Olympics.

Venzke figures to win the "metric mile" as he pleases. The Penn flier may crack Bill Bonthron's meet record of 3m. 54s., made three years ago. O'Brien, ill this spring, may be extended to beat Dartmouth's Johnny Hofstetter.

Four Champions In

Only four defending champions will be in the field, including Venzke, Kishon, Tony Geniawicz of Dartmouth in the shotput, and Charles Scott of Cornell, who tied for first in the high jump last spring.

The loss of Hamilton Hucker, Buffalo boy who won the low hurdles in record time last year, has hurt Cornell's chances. Hucker failed to make the scholastic grade and left college. The Ithacans have a potential double winner in Walter (Duke) Wood, shot and discus tosser.

Dopesters have picked Lawrence Scanlon of Holy Cross to show the way in both 100- and 200-meter dashes. James Wright of Michigan State is the favorite in the 800, Wilbur Woodland of Yale in the 3000-meter race. Most of the field events are wide open, though Gene Taano of Pittsburgh is favored in the javelin, Wade Allen of Michigan State in the high jump, Emile Dubiel of Harvard and William Harding of Yale in the pole vault.

By a Staff Photographer
Jack Moakley

Sweeney Loses In Sixth Round Of British Golf

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 28 (AP)—Robert Sweeny, sole American survivor, was eliminated in the sixth round of the British amateur golf championship today by James Ferrier, Australian title-holder. Ferrier won, 1 up, at the twenty-first hole after a ding-dong battle.

Sweeny, whose defeat of Jack McLean, Scottish favorite yesterday, was the most startling upset of the tournament, came from behind to square his match with Ferrier on the eighteenth green, but the Australian dropped a nine-foot putt for a birdie three on the third extra hole to win.

G. Alec Hill, who eliminated Dr. William Tweddell, 1935 finalist against Lawson Little, yesterday, gained the quarterfinals at the expense of Victor Haggard, 2 and 1.

Cyril Tolley, long-driving Walker Cup player, turned back Dennis H. Kyle, 2 and 1, to gain the sixth round.

Gordon Peters and D. H. R. Martin also came through with hard-fought victories, the former defeating R. S. Walker, 2 up, and the latter eliminating C. Middleton, 3 and 2.

Hector Thomson, the favorite, continued his winning stride in the afternoon, when he defeated Andrew Jamieson, 1 up, in a sixth-round match.

Cecil Ewing, who came through with an unexpected victory over Roger Wethered in the morning round, also advanced through the sixth round. He scored an easy 5-and-4 victory over Cameron Conn.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Shortly after he was eliminated from the British amateur golf championship in the third round, Theodore Bassett was discovered shooting a neat 75 over the Westchester Country Club course at Rye, N. Y.

Bassett explained yesterday that early this spring he and Jack Laroque, who defaulted in the first round at St. Andrews, had told British officials they planned to be in England in May and would like to play in the championship. They went to Bermuda instead. Bassett said he had told Dick Chapman to cancel his entry in the British tournament but had not cabled his withdrawal, hence he reached the third round through a bye and a default before his absence was noted and he was eliminated by default.

Mrs. Whittemore Vs. Miss Dennett For State Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PEABODY, Mass., May 28—A renewal of a 1929 meeting between the former Dorothy Hunter, now Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of Brae Burn, and Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club, is due here tomorrow morning. In the 1929 junior state girl's championship, Mrs. Whittemore defeated Miss Dennett and won the title. Now the two are matched in the state women's golf championship.

This morning, over the Salem Country Club course, Mrs. Whittemore disposed of the sensational Mrs. Ian Drysdale, wife of the home course professional and conqueror of the defending champion, Rosamond Vahey, 6 and 4. While Mrs. Whittemore played exceptionally well, Mrs. Drysdale showed an almost complete reversal of form, being in difficulty time and again on the outward nine. At the turn Mrs. Whittemore led 5 up and went out in 39. The cards:

Mrs. Whittemore, out	6	4	3	4	5	3	5	5	4—39
Mrs. Drysdale, out	5	6	4	5	6	4	4	6	5—45
Mrs. Whittemore, in	4	7	3	4	3				
Mrs. Drysdale, in	5	6	2	5	4				

Miss Dennett, whose golf is something along the style of the former Maureen Orcutt, consistently outdrove her clubmate, Mrs. C. F. Eaton Jr., but could not gain any noticeable advantage until the eleventh hole. The long-hitting Miss Dennett finished the outward nine 1 up, and when she chipped into the cup from the rough at the eleventh, she displayed a burst of golf too good for Mrs. Eaton, and took four holes in succession, ending the match on the fourteenth hole. The cards:

Miss Dennett, out	5	5	3	4	5	4	6	6	5—43
Mrs. Eaton, out	6	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	6—44
Miss Dennett, in	4	5	2	5	3				
Mrs. Eaton, in	4	6	4	6	4				

Winchester Pro Wins State Open

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 28 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden, one of the recent notable additions to Massachusetts professional golfing ranks, today was doubly satisfied over the result of his first eastern test.

While winning the thirtieth Massachusetts open tourney yesterday in a keen competition that cost Gene Sarazen the last of his many golfing crowns, McSpaden lived up to the reputation that preceded him from Kansas City, and, while so doing, enriched himself to the extent of $400.

Winchester's new professional topped a field of 90 with a 72-hole total of 292, a stroke ahead of the runner-up, Wilfred Crossle, young Norfolk amateur, who out-steadied and out-played most of this section's outstanding stars. McSpaden had a three-strokes lead on the youngster at the 54-holes mark.

Emil Mashie, greenskeeper at Oak Hill, scene of the tourney, posted a total of 296 to pull into third place. Sarazen and Bob Crowley of Norfolk, who appeared to have victory in his grasp until he tired during the last half of his final round, shared the fourth honors with 297's. Guy Paulsen of Longmeadow, runner-up to Sarazen here last year, and Dave Hackney, seasoned Lowell professional, followed with 298 totals. The only other to finish inside of 300 was John Shimkonis of Andover, with 299.

Sarazen, who returned here to tune his game for next week's national open play, opened and closed with neat par 71 rounds, despite his inability to control all of his shots. He encountered plenty of trouble on each of his four rounds, but after the final one, which found him loose and carefree, he felt assured he had eliminated all the poor golf from his system.

Two other former champions were also among the vanquished, Jesse Gilford, the long-hitting Boston veteran, who held the national amateur title in 1923, and Roy Bronsdon of Wianno, who was Sarazen's predecessor. Guilford, who won his state open titles in 1919 and 1929, was the first amateur to meet with such success. The other was Francis Ouimet.

'Good Sport'

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28 (AP)—A West Springfield high school boy "who lost a track meet for his school because he was a good sport" was honored last night by the West Springfield club of business and professional men. Earl Bowen would not accept a mistakenly awarded score of 10 on a shotput because he knew he had won only five. The club praised and presented him a set of tennis balls. Leaders in high school activities were the speakers of the meeting.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	13	.667
Boston	25	15	.625
Detroit	22	17	.564
Cleveland	20	17	.541
Chicago	18	17	.514
Washington	20	19	.513
Philadelphia	11	24	.314
St. Louis	9	29	.237

Results May 27

New York 9, Boston 8 (11 innings).
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 12, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia at Washington, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	24	12	.667
New York	24	12	.667
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500
Chicago	17	18	.486
Cincinnati	18	19	.486
Boston	17	20	.459
Philadelphia	15	24	.385
Brooklyn	14	24	.368

Results May 27

Pittsburgh 11, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 5, Chicago 3.
New York 5, Brooklyn 4 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 5, Boston 2.

International League
Results May 27

Rochester 15, Toronto 6.
Baltimore 14, Syracuse 8.
Newark 7, Albany 5.
Only games scheduled.

College Baseball Scores

Army 12, Bucknell 7.
Cortland T. 7, Oswego T. 2.
Holy Cross 5, R. I. State 2.
Springfield 7, Mass. State 4.

Keep Yankees in Race

By a Staff Photographer

Lou Gehrig — **Joe McCarthy** — **Joe Di Maggio**

Gehrig, One of the Greatest First Basemen of All Time, Is Still the Powerhouse of the Yankee Attack, but at Present Is Being Pressed for Slugging Honors by Young Di Maggio, Who Is the Outstanding Rookie of the Current Season. McCarthy, Yankee Manager, Seems Well Pleased With His "Boys"

Red Sox Players Pass in Review

By Edwin Rumill

As the Red Sox coast through the final days of May the second month of the 1936 season, it might be interesting to glance down the list of names on the club roster and determine how many of the players are delivering as was expected.

At the top of the roster list, under the heading of "Pitchers," is the name of Joe Cascarella. There wasn't much said about Joe before the race began, and there isn't much being said now—at least, not in his favor. Judging from what he has shown in Boston, the singing hurler still lacks major-league ability.

Marcum a Disappointment

Next on the roster is Wesley Ferrell and right behind his name is that of Bob Grove. It is no secret that Grove has won seven and lost one and is greater than ever, although at the moment he is unavailable because of an injury. Ferrell hasn't been as dependable as in 1935, mostly because his control varies. But Wes, no doubt, will be right up there with the leaders when the final pitching averages are in.

Next comes Jim Henry, the tall handsome Virginian from Danville. Jim's record is one victory and no defeats. Most of his work has been in a relief role. He has shown great possibilities. Johnny Marcum is fifth on the roster. The Kentucky mountaineer has been a big disappointment, and will do well if he wins 10 games this year. During the spring training session, Cronin told scribes he was depending on Marcum for 20 victories. The big hurler, however, has worked under handicaps.

Fred Ostermueller, George Walberg and Jack Wilson complete the pitching section of the roster. To say that Ostermueller has been a disappointment is putting it mild. "Fritz" has everything a great pitcher needs—except stamina. Walberg has done all right in relief calls. So has Wilson. It seems unfortunate that Cronin has used Wilson so seldom. Jack is a rugged boy and needs plenty of work.

The roster next lists the catchers, Moe Berg, George Dickey and Rick Ferrell. Everyone knows that Ferrell is one of the most valuable players in the American League. When he was recently injured, Berg stepped in and filled a gaping hole in the Red Sox batting order. Moe is good insurance for Cronin. Not a flashy player and lacking color, Berg is a master at handling pitchers. Young Dickey is a "comer" but his chances of catching in Boston under present conditions are slim.

Werber in Form

Infielders follow catchers and are listed in this order: Cronin, Foxx, Kroner, McNair, Melillo and Werber. Cronin's attempted "comeback" was delayed by a mishap. Foxx is ahead of the home-run parade, but has failed to display the slugging form in Boston that he did in Philadelphia. Kroner looked brilliant in the South, but apparently lack of work since the start of the regular campaign has slowed him down considerably. McNair is playing great ball. Ditto in regard to Melillo. Werber has returned to his 1934 form at third base.

The outfielders are Almada, Cooke, Cramer, Manush and Miller. Almada was sensational at training camp, but slumped in batting when the race got under way and was benched in favor of Cooke. The latter is having his best year. Cramer's hitting has fallen down, but his fielding has saved more than one game for Red Sox pitchers. Manush has fitted into the Red Sox picture, although he has slowed down in the field. Miller is still a good reserve and pinch hitter.

As a team, the Red Sox are not hitting as predictions said they would. And their pitching has failed in spots. But they are in second place, higher than many "experts" picked them to land.

Briefs

Joe Cronin made his first appearance in the Red Sox infield yesterday since the second game of the season. The young manager actually wasn't ready, but when it was discovered that Oscar Melillo couldn't play, he was forced to go in against the Yankees. Joe worked four innings and hit a double in two times at bat.

* * *

The final game of the Red Sox-Yankee series is scheduled for Fenway this afternoon. Tomorrow is an open date in Boston. The Bees play a doubleheader here with the Phillies on Saturday.

Captain Ludwig Schlimbach To Race New Yawl Hamburg

Ludwig Schlimbach, a former captain of the Hamburg-American Line, is making international yachting history.

Coming to Boston with the new yawl, Hamburg, he is to make his third try for transatlantic yacht-racing honors. With the Hamburg, the skipper is aboard the freighter Isis, due about June 3.

Ever since transatlantic races have been sailed, dating back to 1866, American yachts have been leaders in the number of entrants by a wide margin. Of the seven races across the North Atlantic, six resulted in first prize going to yachts flying the Stars and Stripes. The seventh was the race of 1870 when the British yacht Cambria won by 1h. 12m.

In 1905 the German schooner Hamburg participated in the Kaiser Cup race from Sandy Hook to England, but the famous American three-sticker Atlantic, schooner rig, walked away with the race in record time. Last year Captain Schlimbach tried again. He entered a boat, the Stoertebeker, in the Newport-Bergen deep-water classic for the cup offered by the King of Norway. But the Stoertebeker came in last.

Stirred Up Interest

Then Captain Schlimbach decided to do something about it. Returning to Germany from Bergen, he stirred up yachting interest on a scale never before heard of. There had been only seven North Atlantic races in 70 years, the last being in 1935. But that did not deter Captain Schlimbach. The Olympic Games were due this summer. A transatlantic race would be a fitting feature.

He played a lone hand until six months ago when Christian Nissen, who sailed with him on the Stoertebeker as first mate, and who is attached to the American Consulate at Hamburg, "pulled on the one rope" with the skipper. Approval of the Cruising Club of America was difficult to obtain. The Newport-Burmuda race, a biennial event, was due in 1936. That seemed enough for one year.

But persistency won. Germany wanted another transatlantic race, offered to make the Bermuda event international by entering several craft in that contest, if the Cruising Club would O. K. the transatlantic run. The Nordeutscher Regatta Verein, of Hamburg, arranged the Bermuda-Cuxhaven contest, for yachts ranging from 45 to 82 feet in length, the course being 3400 miles, to start from Bermuda July 1.

Longest Ocean Race

Last year's race to Bergen was 3050 miles, longest ocean race ever sailed by yachts up to that time. It was won by Stormy Weather, owned by Philip le Boutillier of New York, in a little more than 19 days, five hours. This year's contest is expected to take about 25 days. Captain Schlimbach has a new Hamburg this year, his 1935 attempt being made in 13-year-old Stoertebeker. The new Hamburg, flying the house flag of the sponsoring club, Nordeutscher Regatta Verein, built at the yard of Abeking & Rassmusen in Bremen, is almost a duplication of the winner of last year's race—Stormy Weather.

Another new craft, sister ship of the Hamburg, will be in the race, the Schlussel von Bremen, representing the Weser Yacht Club of Bremen. The steel ketch Ettsi, owned by Wassersportliche Vereinigung alter Korpstudenten, Berlin, and skippered by Dr. Wolfing, is a third German entry and these three boats are coming to Boston in cradles on deck of the Isis.

Two German entrants reached Boston May 22 on the Anhalt, the Aschanti II, winner of many offshore races in German waters, owned by her builder, Ernst Burmester, of Bremen, chartered for this race to Dr. Luto Lutowski, and the Roland von Bremen, built specially for this contest.

Built 10 Years Ago

Henry Gruber of New York, associate of Starling Burgess in designing the last America's Cup defender, Rainbow, went over plans of the Aschanti II, and altered her for his transatlantic contest. She will have to "step on it" to win a prize in this contest, though known to be a fast boat, as she will have to give a big time allowance to almost all the other entries. The Aschanti II was built 10 years ago at a cost of about $25,000, measures 59 feet over all and registers 28 tons. She will carry a crew of nine, mostly professional men holding degrees from German universities.

Roland von Bremen, built by subscription at a cost of about $25,000, was designed by Mr. Gruber, who has returned to Germany, and measures 57 feet over all and registers 26 tons. She will be skippered by Dr. Franz Perlia of Bremen and will fly the house flag of the Seglerkameradschaft das Wappen von Bremen, a Bremen yacht club whose members have evidenced keen interest in offshore cruising. She was built to the Cruising Club of America's ocean racing rule, after a competition for design that was sponsored by the yacht club whose flag she will fly and whose membership is largely merchants of Bremen.

A sixth German entry is the steel ketch Arktur, owned and skippered by Ulrich Deutschlander, flying the flag of the Stettiner Segler Vereinigung Stettin. This craft arrived at Boston aboard the Yankee Line freighter Waukegan today.

Meantime, four youthful Germans from Brandenburg are en route across the Atlantic aboard a handmade yacht, a small craft of 7.3 tons with a 40-foot mast, hoping to reach Bermuda in time to get on the starting line.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PC.
Terry, Giants	20	55	10	25	.455
Sullivan, Ind's.	24	79	11	35	.443
Lewis, Senators	34	152	23	59	.388
Medwick, Cards.	36	151	22	58	.384
Jordan, Bees	39	160	27	60	.375
Gehringer, Tig.	39	170	40	62	.365

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers May 27

Hack, Cubs	1
Trosky, Indians	1
Di Maggio, Yanks	1
Foxx, Red Sox	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	13
Trosky, Indians	10
Dickey, Yanks	9
Lazzeri, Yanks	8
J. Moore, Phils	8
Ott, Giants	7

League Totals

American	181
National	164
Total	345

Von Cramm, Boussus In Quarterfinals

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Gottfried von Cramm of Germany and Christian Boussus of France moved into the quarterfinal round of the French hard-court singles tennis championship today.

The German star, who was a finalist against Fred Perry last year, had his own way in defeating Georgios Stalios, the Greek champion, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Boussus dropped the first set to Adam Bavarowski, Austrian Davis Cup player, but his accurate placement game enabled him to run off quickly the next three sets, to win, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

Marcel Bernard, No. 2 ranking French player, and Boris Maneff of Switzerland came through with victories to gain the right to meet Austin and Perry, respectively, in the quarterfinals.

Bernard was carried to five sets before the eliminated Roland Journu of France. The latter was one point away from victory in the deciding set, but Bernard rallied to win 6—3, 3—6, 2—6, 11—9, 9—7. Maneff also took five sets to defeat Kho Sin Kie, Chinese Davis Cup star, 7—5, 6—3, 5—7, 2—6, 6—4.

Perry, the defending champion, moved into the quarterfinals yesterday with a four-set, 6—2, 6—3, 0—6, 6—3 victory over André Martin-Legeay of France.

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France defeated Milla Kavoc of Yugoslavia, 6—3, 6—1, and Simone Goronitchenko of France eliminated Phyllis Xidis of Greece, 6—1, 6—2, in third-round matches.

Simone Iribarne of France eliminated Susan Noel of England, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, in a third-rounder.

American Association
Results May 27

Kansas City 7, Minneapolis 4.
Columbus 4, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 16, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 13, Milwaukee 5.

Pacific Coast League
Results May 27

San Diego 7, San Francisco 6.
Sacramento 2, Portland 0.
Seattle 6, Oakland 5.
One game postponed.

Sporting Around The Hub

McSpaden an Investment

WHOEVER is responsible for the coming of Harold "Jug" McSpaden to Winchester as golf pro certainly did that club a real favor. The former Kansas golfer came here with a nationally known reputation in tournament play, and the Winchester club capitalized in the newsprint on that.

His first public meeting here with the golf writers took place at the New England P. G. A. annual dinner, and the visitor created a splendid impression. He soon won a place of respect and esteem with the Winchester club members and displayed a thorough knowledge of teaching ability.

While he plans to limit his tournament play in deference to teaching, there are some national prizes the rangy young professional expects to go after. His debut here in Massachusetts as the new pro at Winchester earned him the state open championship and more favorable publicity for the club.

At that, he won the state title under handicap, having been forced to favor himself in the progress of swinging the clubs. As a teacher of golf, McSpaden is a good investment to Winchester, and as a representative of the club at tournaments he is equally a good investment.

Here and There

New England marathoners with Olympic aspirations leave the Hub today by train and bus . . . They head for Washington to compete in the national A. A. U. championship race, an Olympic tryout . . . Johnny Kelley and Leslie Pawson intend to leave by train while 22 others will start by bus . . . Boston Common tomorrow afternoon, around 4 o'clock, will be the scene of flying horseshoes . . . Boys, taking time out from baseball, will complete the finals of the first city-wide horseshoe pitching championship . . . A total of 2783 boys have competed in the playground tourneys this season.

Schoolboys Tee Off

Tufts varsity baseball team plays Harvard today in a game which was originally scheduled for April 15, but was postponed due to weather conditions . . . The game will be played in Brighton and is the first of a home-and-home series . . . The Jumbo tennis team concludes its season with a match at Springfield College . . . Aided by a pair of home runs, the Springfield College varsity nine defeated Massachusetts State, 7 to 4, yesterday, at Amherst . . . Holy Cross beat R. I. State, 5 to 2, yesterday, winning its fifteenth victory in 16 college baseball games . . . Over 70 schoolboy golfers will seek the New England interscholastic golf championship to be played under the auspices of the Massachusetts G. A. at the Blue Hill C. C. Canton, tomorrow.

Over the Net

By the Associated Press

WILMER ALLISON, national champion, is the No. 1 man on America's Davis Cup tennis team, but the hopes of the nation undoubtedly will fall on Don Budge. The Californian will get two singles assignments against the Australians in the American-zone finals at Germantown. Allison is expected to get the other two. Bitsy Grant expects to grace the sidelines.

The Davis Cup, donated in 1900 by Dwight F. Davis for international team matches, is an unwieldly bowl on a silver tray. To provide room for the many names of the winning team members, a large pedestal has been added.

Police Help Win Race

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—That a Philadelphia policeman was the main reason why the Rutgers crew won the Dad Vail trophy race on the Schuylkill last Saturday was disclosed today. Rutgers had arranged to have its shell taken to Philadelphia by truck, not knowing that trucks were forbidden to enter Fairmount Park. En route the truck was halted and the oarsmen had to dig into their pockets to pay fines totalling $16 before they could get their craft into the river and safely out again. They were assessed $5.50 for trucking the boat each way and $5 in costs—big money to the self-supporting Rutgers navy. "We were so darned mad then we could have beaten California," one of them said.

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Dissertation On Spring Greens

IT WAS April as we were crossing Hyde Park. The trees, as yet starkly silhouetted, showed their first green, fuzzy along the boughs.

"Nothing," said my friend, a confirmed city dweller, "would induce me to leave London in spring. Where do you ever see such green as in London parks? Where do you see happier faces than spring faces in the city? The country in spring—well, it's almost too much of a good thing! It is like eating nothing but pastry. You sentimentalize until you are beyond a reasonable tenor."

These thoughts so nearly expressed my own that I was silent. But the country search continued, if in a half-hearted way. At length I concluded that to be set down in a cottage surrounded by acres of green, and then just to look at it—this was not for me. Besides, the cottages, so-called, were actually formidable houses with numerous bedrooms; so presently we settled down happily in a tiny London flat.

Now IT IS a May morning that has drawn me out to Hyde Park again and, sitting in the midst of it, with my iron chair duly paid for, I am enjoying its peace. For, if you like your peace well flavored with activity, here it may be had. Your feet are on the greenest and softest of grass; gay little clouds sprint across the sky, blown by a mischievous breeze; sparrows twitter busily, and the leaves of the trees grow visibly in the warm air.

All through the park, sheep are grazing as though wandering in the depths of the Downs. They are still wearing their long, stringy, winter-woolen coats, beneath which their vacuous faces peep incuriously as they utter a conventional "maaaaa" before passing.

Off to the left, a group of fruit trees are in full white flower, and beneath them the water of the Serpentine shimmers with its glint of cool silver. True, there is apparent a sign—very distant—advertising a cinema at Marble Arch, and in another direction the unending line of traffic at Hyde Park Corner. There is an indistinct roar of the city on all sides; yet it seems only to emphasize what is here, a solitary content. Everyone who passes is wrapt in a quiet of his own.

THE ZEAL FOR activity is well tempered in a London spring, easily laid aside for hours in the open. Even the storks in St. James's Park stand idly on one leg for indefinite hours, communing with their own thoughts, as though the political scions, who fill the great buildings round about, did not exist.

You may be surrounded by several gay children, making houses out of piled-up chairs; but, if not responsible for them, they in no wise interrupt the solitary thought-ramblings you are indulging. Only those things pierce the armor which demand that you feel responsible for them.

IN THE COUNTRY, you are apt to feel duty-bound to seek its luscious solitude every moment, wringing the hours dry of their springtime promises with much running after them; harassed, it may be, while indoors, with the sense that you are not fulfilling a destined communion with the country!

Here in the city is peace. You dig in—like a rabbit in a sandbank—to a quiet spot in the park, and pull the city around you to cover your traces. Here you may sit in a corner and own the sunshine, and the blossoms, and the carefree joys of a chair that costs tuppence a day and requires no upkeep. These are spring greens with a London flavor!

D. D.

The Advantage of French Lessons

VARIOUS visitors came in to see Mr. Bonnyfeather from time to time. You could hear them talking at the desk, but it was better not to look. The room gradually grew hotter. Anthony felt himself getting hungry. Finally, the bell in the courtyard chimed once. A thunder of closing ledgers followed and the clerks rushed out. Anthony and Toussaint were left alone.

From a cubbyhole in the desk, the Frenchman drew forth one of several small, calf-bound volumes. Here he cherished a microscopic library, shifting, trading, and even buying second-hand books from time to time. In the course of seven years much literature had passed through the cubbyhole but tarried in his head. The Frenchman had a memory for the printed word as though his brain contained an acid which bit the reflection of the page on the surface of a mirror.

"You are hungry now," he said to Anthony, "I know. But it is half an hour yet till dinner and if you will give me that half hour every day, I shall be glad to share it with you. I do not think I shall be wasting my time—or yours. What do you say?"

The man's eyes glowed softly as if within him a banked fire had begun to break through the ashes. He saw the reflection of it in the face of the boy before him. "It is a bargain, then!" he cried. "See, I shall clinch it with this to remind you of it always." He opened up the little book excitedly, crossed out his own name, and wrote Anthony's. Then he handed it to the boy with a noble gesture. "Open it," he said, "let us lose no time." It was a copy of La Fontaine's Fables with little engravings.

They turned to "Le Corbeau et le Renard" and began. They translated carefully into Italian, and when this was not precise enough, into Latin. Then Toussaint began to correct Anthony's accent. Again were more words, and such words! . . . Toussaint recited the whole poem. The clean music of it, the caressing stroke of the rhyme, and the charm of the story held Anthony on the stool as if he were looking at a play. He stared up into Toussaint's face with parted lips. . . .

Mr. Bonnyfeather had been quick to see the advantage of French lessons. They did not long continue to occupy only the half hour before lunch. Before long they were removed to the old ballroom after dinner had been cleared away, and they went on in the afternoon.

Soon Toussaint and Anthony were reading books together. Some writing followed as a matter of course. Later Toussaint put Anthony to copying out correspondence with French firms. In a year he was able to answer letters that required no more than a perfunctory reply. Spanish followed.

At the table Anthony listened carefully. He had learned when in doubt how to resort to a grammar or a dictionary. In the section of correspondence in the office he would pass from stool to stool. Of the several gentlemen writers each was glad to find the boy by his side for the sake of his young and happy presence and for the chance to impress upon him the superlative importance of a particular department. —HERVEY ALLEN, in "Anthony Adverse." (London: Gollancz. New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SQUEEZE FROM A RELIEF IN THE TOMB OF KHA-EM-HAT AT THEBES: *Egyptian, Eighteenth Dynasty*

ONE way of reproducing for record the surface of a bas-relief is to make a squeeze in which all the modeling is transferred. The original from which this squeeze was taken is now in Berlin. The relief was carved in the tomb of Kha-em-Hat, who was superintendent of the granaries during the reign of Amenotep III (1411-1375 B. C.). This is probably his portrait. It was during his reign and that of his son, King Ikhnaton, that a freer conception of art was introduced, but so strong were the religious bonds of the past, that in a few years the people returned to the orthodox forms.

The characteristic handling of Egyptian relief may be observed here in the marked and simplified contour, the bulging, primitive eye, the conventionalized hair. It is sculpture in which line plays a more prominent part than form. The sense of flatness is maintained with the consequent lack of naturalism and increase in decoration.

A Literary Eavesdropper

MY INTRODUCTION to Ford Madox Hueffer, by Anderson Graham, took me right into the heart of literary London and provided me with the most interesting of my early experiences. At the same time it deflected me from professional journalism, deprived me of those Fleet Street "contacts" which would have assured me a steady income for the rest of my days, confirmed me in my desire to become a writer, and made me (such was Ford's ennobling influence) so oblivious of all banausic and careerist considerations that, since the war, I have often had no income at all. However, I have no regrets. I have preserved to some extent my intellectual independence, for the loss of which no amount of material comfort would really have compensated me. In the literary game one cannot have things both ways, and I make no complaint of my bargain with life. . . .

Ford's Kentish cottage was on high ground, with a view across green marshlands to where Rye and Winchelsea stand dreaming by the sea. I remember a longish, low house with various outbuildings, in one of which I slept. In another hut, which Ford used as a study, it was once my duty to take down in longhand the most graceful letter, to accompany a substantial cheque, which I imagine that any editor has ever written to a contributor however distinguished. The letter was to Thomas Hardy, to thank him for the poem, "A Sunday Morning Tragedy," which subsequently appeared at the beginning of the first number of the Review. From it I got my first glimpse of how, in an ideal world, the old and the great should be addressed by their younger confrères.

The next incident which I can recall with any vividness was also a week-end, this time with Joseph Conrad, who was then living in a gloomy old farmhouse called Someries, near Luton. . . . After dinner, Ford, Conrad and myself went up to Conrad's big study on the first floor, and there my elders talked while I sat on a sofa and listened. And how they talked! Tirelessly, endlessly, and in a mixture of French and English, they discussed the job of writing in general, and the first number of the Review in particular. They discussed the technique of the novel and the short story; they quoted great chunks of "Madame Bovary" and of "Un Coeur Simple" at one another, with ever-growing excitement. I can see before me now Conrad's stocky, broad-shouldered, long-armed figure and his dark, pointed beard and dark eyes as he stood in the candlelight in front of the fire, with Ford, tall, blond and blue-eyed, by his side; and I can hear again Ford's light-pitched, drawling tones mingling with Conrad's deeper, more staccato notes. What I chiefly remember about the conversation, apart from the references to Flaubert and to the contents of the first number of the Review, is that it hinged on the necessity for English writers to follow the example of the French and learn how they got their effects. Too many even of our best writers, the inference was, have been artists by accident as it were, instead of as a result of deliberately disciplining their talents and learning "how."—DOUGLAS GOLDRING, in "Odd Man Out." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

An Interest in Sweets

MY FATHER spent his time in being a kind of literary focus. Those who drove to interview him in carriages and hansom-cabs would have been surprised to see him in his hours of escape, sitting on top of a tram or in a third-class suburban railway carriage, or on the deck of a London to Margate steamer. Yet so it was. He loved to be out among the people.

Often we took a train to some country spot (now suburban) in Surrey. There we would get out and first inspect the village—not for antiquities, but for a certain kind of shop which was the invariable prelude to our ramble. My father and I both had a preference for that kind of sweet-and-newspaper shop whose sign is a great blue enamel notice "Minerals." Sometimes beneath the recognized sign would be a subsidiary more mysterious one—"Penny Monsters." During the war the price was raised and they became "Twopenny Monsters." But somehow they were not half so monstrous at twopence.

Well, we'd spend a while staring at this shop window, sorting the sweets from the penny dreadfuls; and debate what we should buy. I exercised care in this, because my father was not just buying sweets for me; that would have not been so interesting; and a child knows well enough if a grown-up is personally interested or just putting it on. My father, on these occasions, had exactly the interest in sweets that I had. We each made our choice, and sometimes they coincided. On the other hand, if I showed too keen a wish for one variety, he would waive his own choice. But I knew he'd all the time be regretting slightly that we had not tried those others.

Then away we'd tramp by footpaths which my father indicated; though more often than not the only sign of them was on his map. Being somewhat short-sighted, I think he considered any little wriggly line good for a footpath if it went in the right direction. It was as exciting as a paper-chase, this hunting the footpath; a rabbit run, a declivity, a few inches of grass left at the side of a ploughed field, all these we hit upon joyfully as "it," and when we could no longer deceive our eyes into seeing any track at our feet, my father would consult his map and discover that we should hit upon it again in the next field. If there was no way through the hedge, we made one. Thus our walks were punctuated with all sorts of contretemps. On one occasion we were forcing our way through a wood, my father telling me that if I lived on the moon I could jump over a house, when the furious face of a game-keeper appeared through the brambles.

Sometimes our ramble would end up in somebody's garden. A wild little path through some trees would land us, before we realized it, in the midst of a vegetable plot. There was then nothing for it but to hurry past the house and down the front path. Once, as my father unlatched the front gate, I cast a fleeting look back and saw a woman shaking her fist at us. —ADRIAN BELL, in "The Balcony." (New York: Simon & Schuster.)

Lighthouse Home

MANY people have said, "You must have been very lonely at the Light." They did not know that where our mother dwelt there was happiness also. I am sure no family was ever more united and contented than the Laightons on White Island. . . .

Mother and sister were very fond of flowers and they had a tiny garden between the ledges. The summer days were beautiful, with the ocean quiet and sparkling in the sunlight, every day full of joy.

We watched the many vessels that passed our lighthouse. They were mostly topsail schooners and square riggers, with a never ending stream of lumber-laden vessels from Maine bound south. The building of the railroad had not yet quite annihilated the commerce of New Hampshire's seaport. Vessels loaded with molasses and West Indian goods would often pass our Light, bound for Portsmouth, which at that time was next to Salem in commercial importance. Four shipyards were building the finest ships that ever sailed the sea, or caught the opalescent splendor of the dawn on their white topsails! Three pilot boats were busy with shipping bound in and out of Portsmouth Harbor. Father arranged with the pilots to bring the mail, so we were hearing every week or ten days from the mainland, but in winter we felt fortunate to get word once a month. White Island was ever the roughest of the group. All that saves the dwelling in a storm is the high head to the east, rising some fifty feet above the sea.—From "Ninety Years at the Isles of Shoals." (Copyright, the Beacon Press, Inc., Boston.)

"Dienišķa daļa"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

PAR Jūdas ķeniņu Jojaķinu stāstīts, ka pēc apcietinājumā Babilonā, viņu beidzot atbrīvināja no cietuma jaunais Babilonas ķēniņš, kad tas nāca pie varas, un apgājās ar viņu labi; un kā raksti paskaidro otrā Ķēniņu grāmatā (25:30), "Viņš tam nosprieda uzturam dienišķu daļu, ko tas ik dienas dabūja no ķēniņa, kāmēr dzīvoja."

Šis notikums bībeles vēsturē atstāja lielu iespaidu uz kādas, kam ikdienas apgādības jautājums bija kļuvis par nopietnu problēmu; viņa īsteņoja, ka tas piemērojams viņas pašas šķietāmam trūkuma un aprobežotības stāvoklim. Kristīgā Zinātne bija viņai atklājusi, ka viņas lielākā vajadzība ir saprast Dievu, un ka Viņš ir vienīgais avots, no kā cilvēks var smelties labuma. Tādēļ viņa nāca pie domu slēdziena, ka arī viņai jābūt savai "dienišķai daļai" katrai dienai, ko dod Tas, kas ir ķēniņu Ķēniņš, un kuru viņa mācas saprast kā nemainīgu, bezgalīgu un vienmēr klātesošu dievišķīgu Mīlestību. Šī skaidrā īsteņošana, ka dievišķīgā Mīlestība pielietojama viņas vajadzības apmierināšanā, darīja viņu spējīgu atrisināt tās problēmu un pavairoja viņas ilgas saprast arvien vairāk Viņa ceļus un līdzekļus.

"Tas Kungs ir mans gans," dziedāja "jaukais Izraeļa psalmists." Iekš "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy, ievadīdama savu divdesmit trešā psalma iztulkojumu, saka (lp. 577, 578), "Sekojoša psalma viens vārds rāda, kaut tikai vāji, gaismu, ko Kristīgā Zinātne met uz Svētiem rakstiem, atviedodama ķermenisko jēdzienu ar neķermenisko jeb garīgo jēdzienu par Dievību." Visā viņas psalma iztulkojumā vārds "Mīlestība" lietots, lai apzīmētu Dieva dabu, zem kā vadības nav trūkuma.

Viens no pirmajiem, kas mums sev būtu jāuzstāda apgādības trūkuma gadījumā, ir, vai mēs sekojam dievišķīgās Mīlestības cēlai vadībai, vai arī ar pašgribu un savtību mēs esam aizslēguši visas durvis, pa kurām Mīlestība būtu atradusi ceļu. Sekošana dievišķīgās Mīlestības vadībai un līdz ar to aizsardzības un apgādības piedzīvošana satur paklausību dievišķīgam likumam, padevību dievišķīgai vadībai. Vēlēšanās paklausīt dievišķīgai Mīlestībai un spēja to darīt ir Dieva-dotas. Viena rinda šai psalmā paskaidro (lp. 578), [Mīlestība] mani ved uz taisnības ceļiem Sava vārda dēļ." Padevība dievišķīgai Mīlestībai nenozīmē aklu paklausību, bet garīgu saprašanu, ko Mīlestība nozīmē un ko Mīlestība prasa. Mīlēšana ir tā, kas dod mums dievišķīgās Mīlestības pierādījumu. Tā ir paklausība, kas saskaņo mūs ar dievišķīgo likumu un pierāda tā darbību mūsu dzīvē. Garīgas vadības nemaldību atzinis arī psalmists savās rindās (Ps. 37, 25), "Es esmu jauns bijis un arī vecs palicis, bet es neesmu redzējis taisno atstātu nedz viņa dzimumu meklējam maizi."

Paļaušanos un uzticību dievišķīgās Mīlestības spējai apmierināt visas cilvēciskās vajadzības nevajaga samainīt ar priecīgi-bezbēdīgu optimismu, kas bezrūpīgi apgalvo, ka lietas ir ļoti labas, kad tās ir pavisam sliktas, un kad bieži vajadzīga noteikta rīcība, lai lietu pareizi nokārtotu visu ieinteresēto labā. Piermēram, mēs nevaram gaidīt, lai dievišķīgā Mīlestība darbotos mūsu piedzīvojumā, ja mēs nepaklausam tās likumam, būdami negodīgi vai izšķērdīgi, vai arī neievērojam sava kaimiņa tiesības. Taupība un saimnieciskums, mīloša labsirdība, pacietība un neatlaidība ir taisnības likuma paklausības augļi. Skopulība un izšķērdība, negodīgums un nenovēlība lauž dievišķīgās Mīlestības likumu.

Augoša dievišķīgās Mīlestības izpratne atklāj nepieciešamību izpaust Mīlestību došanā. "Bet kā es varu dot," dažs jautā, "ja man nav nekā ko dot, un ja es pats esmu tādā trūkumā?" Mūsu devumam tai brīdī nav jābūt naudas vai uztura dāvanām, vai kādai citai materiālai lietai. Tā var būt, teiksim, mīloša laipniba, pamudinājums, ko dodam, saprašana, cieniba pret kādu, kas šādas dāvanas uzskatītu kā nenovērtējamas. Vēlēšanās atspogulot Mīlestību, dot, kalpot, atradīs ceļu došanai, jo šī vēlēšanās izceļas no dievišķīgās Mīlestības, un Mīlestība atver mīlošām sirdīm ceļu uz kalpošanu.

Un tā "dienišķās daļas" labdarība var parādīties ikviena no mums dzīvē, ja mēs gūstam skaidrāku saprašanu par Dieva mīlestību un mācamies izpaust to mīlestībā pret savu tuvāku. Kristīgā Zinātne atklāj Dievu kā dievišķīgu Principu un Viņa likumu kā taisnu, nemainīgu, vienmēr darbīgu. Lai cik sarežģita mūsu problēma šķietāmi būtu, mēs varam pierādīt Mīlestības likumu mūsu piedzīvojumā, ja mēs labprātīgi paliekam pie tā noteikumiem. Nekādiem grūtiem apstākļiem nevajadzētu mūs kārdināt ticēt, ka mūsu pareizās pūles nav atalgotas. Mūsu lielākā vajadzība ir saprast dievišķīgo Mīlestību un diendienā izpaust mīlestību mūsu ikdienas dzīvē. Mīlestība nekad neizsīkst. Tie esam mēs paši, kam šķietāmi trūkst nepaklausot Mīlestības likumam. Bet ja mēs paklausam šim likumam saskaņā ar mūsu augstāko saprašanu, mēs pierādam, ka Dieva likums darbojas mūsu piedzīvojumā.

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"A continual allowance"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS related of Jehoiachin, king of Judah, that after he had been imprisoned in Babylon many years, he was at last released from prison upon the accession of a new king of Babylon, and treated with kindness; and as the record states in the second book of Kings (25:30), "His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily rate for every day, all the days of his life."

One to whom the question of daily supply had become a serious problem, was much impressed by this incident in Biblical history, and realized that it might also be applied to her own condition of apparent lack and limitation. Christian Science had been revealing to her that her greatest need was to understand God, and that He is the only source from which one can derive good. She therefore reasoned that there must also be for her "a continual allowance . . . , a daily rate for every day," from Him who is the King of kings, and whom she was learning to understand as unchanging, infinite, and ever-present divine Love. This clear realization of the availability of divine Love to meet her needs enabled her to solve her problem, and also gave her a greater desire to understand more and more of His ways and means.

"The Lord is my shepherd," sang the "sweet psalmist of Israel." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, prefacing her rendering of the twenty-third Psalm, says (pp. 577, 578), "In the following Psalm one word shows, though faintly, the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity." Throughout her rendering of the Psalm the word "LOVE" is used to indicate the nature of God, under whose guidance there is no lack.

One of the first questions we may need to ask ourselves, when suffering from lack of supply, is whether we are following divine Love's gentle shepherding, or whether through self-will and selfishness we have closed any doors through which Love would find its way. Following the shepherding of divine Love, and so experiencing protection and supply, involves obedience to divine law, submission to Love's guidance. The desire to obey Love and the ability to do so, are God-bestowed. One line of this Psalm states (p. 578), "[LOVE] leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake." Submission to divine Love does not mean blind obedience, but spiritual understanding of what Love means and what Love demands. It is loving that brings us the proof of divine Love. It is obedience that brings us into conformity with divine law and proves its operation in our experience. The certainty of spiritual shepherding is also acknowledged by the Psalmist, in the lines (Psalms 37:25), "I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread."

Confidence and trust in the ability of divine Love to supply all human need must not be confused with a happy-go-lucky optimism, which carelessly declares that things are all right when they are quite wrong, and when oftentimes some adjustment is needed to make them right for all concerned. For instance, we cannot expect the law of divine Love to operate in our experience if we are disobeying that law by being dishonest or extravagant, or are disregarding the rights of our neighbor. Thrift and economy, loving-kindness, patience, and perseverance, are fruits of obedience to the law of righteousness. Stinginess and extravagance, dishonesty and withholding, break the law of divine Love.

Increased understanding of divine Love reveals the necessity of expressing Love in giving. "But how can I give," someone asks, "when I have nothing to give, and when I am in such need myself?" Our giving at the moment may not need to be gifts of money or food or of any material thing. It may, perhaps, be the giving of loving-kindness, encouragement, understanding appreciation to someone who would regard such gifts as priceless. The desire to reflect Love, to give, to serve, will find a way of giving, because this desire emanates from divine Love, and Love opens up the way for loving hearts to serve.

And so the beneficence of "a continual allowance" may come into the experience of each one of us as we gain a clearer understanding of the love of God, and learn to express it in love for our neighbor. Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle, and His law as undeviating, changeless, ever operative. However stubborn our problem may seem to be, we may prove the law of Love in our experience, if we are willing to abide by its rules. No difficult circumstances should tempt us to believe that our right efforts are unrewarded. Our greatest need is to understand divine Love, and day by day to express love in our daily living. It is never Love that fails. It is we ourselves who seem to fail by disobeying the law of Love. But as we obey this law according to our highest understanding, we prove God's law to be operative in our experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Perennial

LET those who love the new go pioneering,
Blaze uncut trails,
Display the sterner stuff that all unfearing
The trackless way assails;
But let me look upon my flower border,
Where now, once more,
Narcissus blooms, in growth's deep cyclic order,
Her annual encore.

GERTRUDE ALLEN

This Moment

SUMMER will come once more and freely bring
Richness enough to make the year complete;
There will be time for woodsy wayfaring
Where hill and sky companionably meet.
Let no brown vestige of a season past
Persuade the heart by wintry guile to muse
On how these meadows are but briefly grassed
And how October arrogantly strews
Her leaves upon the wind. Salute the sun!
Shoulder the world as Atlas did of old
And rule again this green dominion!
This moment is eternal and will hold
Even against that haste which clocks declare,
Though corn be shocked and frosty fields lie bare!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Swiss Seek Guaranties From Rearmed Reich

Third Reich and Pan-Germanism
Switzerland
Fourth of Six Articles

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANCE, Switz.—The feeling of tension evident in Czechoslovakia and Austria regarding future "penetration" by the Third Reich is not so obvious in Switzerland.

The Swiss are less fearful because of their confidence in their centuries-old independence and their sturdy democracy, which they are prepared to defend at all costs.

But this should not be interpreted as meaning that there is no fear of possible developments from the north. As the train from Bregenz to Constance skirted the southern shores of the lake, more than one of my Swiss companions pointed over the water to the other shore, and remarked upon the nearness of Germany.

Natural Apprehension

Swiss apprehension can be easily understood. About 3,000,000 of the 4,079,000 inhabitants of this republic are German-speaking, and the new racialism of the Third Reich regards them as a kind of "irridenta" which must be won back to the fold. To achieve this purpose National Socialist organizations have flourished on Swiss territory during the past three years, and they have shown far more enthusiasm for "German cultural development" than regard for the sovereignty of the state in which such organizations were simply tolerated as guests.

The recent murder of Wilhelm Gustloff, organizer of National Socialist activities in Switzerland, only served to bring matters to a head. The German press reports which sought to give the impression that Herr Gustloff was "persona grata" with the federal authorities are quite contrary to the information supplied here in official circles. This latter indicates that Herr Gustloff's methods of work were such that had he continued much longer, he would have been expelled from the country.

Official Funeral Stirs Interest

A few Swiss friends did not hesitate to point out how strange it was that Herr Gustloff, had he been the private individual which the German National Socialists declared him to be, should have been given such an official burial.

"You talk of peace proposals," a prominent Swiss publicist said in private conversation, "but what guarantee have we that our sovereignty will be respected by the Third Reich? When we know that in our midst there are German citizens, carrying out the orders of their official government party, working under the orders of the secret police—all apparently oblivious of the fact that there is such a thing as Swiss political sovereignty! And the same thing is going on in all the states bordering on the Third Reich. What would you Americans say if Canadians behaved this way on American soil? Until such nondiplomatic representatives are withdrawn by the National Socialists, we cannot believe in the 25-year peace plan."

Nazis Banned

While in Germany, I had inquired as to the contents of the Swiss reply to Germany's note sent after the Gustloff murder. It was surprising how few people knew anything about it. Dr. Joseph Goebbels as controller of the press saw to it that not a word of it reached the German reader. The reason for such silence was clear. The Swiss Government absolutely refused to yield one inch as far as its political sovereignty was concerned, and banned National Socialist organizations on its territory for the future.

"The National Socialist Party," the Swiss reply concluded, "possesses the qualities and character of a corporation, according to public law. The heads of the party abroad even if regarded by the country of residence as private individuals, are in the eyes of German persons possessing official attributes, and having official duties to perform." This same rule applies to German students studying abroad, Switzerland included, according to reliable reports. They are selected primarily for their "political soundness."

Effect of Remilitarization

The military occupation of the Rhineland zone has been considered abroad, particularly with reference to France and Belgium. But it affected this state also. For it meant the remilitarization of a strip of German-Swiss frontier about 30 miles along the Rhine, from Basel to Waldshut, and on that fateful Saturday German troops occupied Lörrach. People in Basel are now wondering when fortifications will appear along this short length of common frontier, and by what measures Switzerland may seek to counteract them. This will be possible only to a very limited extent for a small state like this; and all necessary steps of this sort mean added expenditure.

The German violation of the Locarno Pact has left a deeper mark upon the thinking Swiss than any movement of troops alone would have done. These people know that the ultimate defense of their sovereignty rests upon respect for international obligations on the part of the great powers. Hence, their apprehension at the moment is primarily concerned with an answer to the question: What guarantees have we that our neutrality will be respected, should the Third Reich feel that its "vital rights" as a nation are affected?

South Africa Extends Havens for Waterfowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

BIRD sanctuaries are to be established by the South African Government as part of all major irrigation schemes in the Union. Waterfowl, especially, are attracted to the large sheets of water formed by irrigation works, and in the view of Col. Deneys Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, it is desirable that they shall not be disturbed.

Shooting in the neighborhood of the irrigation works is now prohibited. It is expected a few bird sanctuaries throughout the country will help to preserve wild life.

Chinese Woman's Experiments Look to Aiding Flood Sufferers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Agricultural experimenters at the University of Nanking are succeeding in baffling nature's eccentricities to assist flood-disaster sufferers in the Suchow district of the Yellow River inundation.

The problem presented was to find a crop that can be planted as rapidly as the frost comes out of the ground this spring and reaped in late May so that the people who were unable to sow last fall, the normal planting period, need not go hungry.

Laboratory workers operating under direction of Mrs. T. H. Shen sought to change spring wheat into winter wheat. They learned that by taking ordinary winter wheat, soaking it for several days in water until it begins to germinate, storing it in a cold, dry place for a period of 30 days, they could render it in fit condition to be put into recently thawed ground and harvested in late May as desired.

During the present season the matter is being tried out on a small scale. If the experiment proves as successful as is hoped, it may result in proving the future salvation of many afflicted farm territories.

Special interest attaches to this work in view of the fact that it has been directed by a Chinese woman, representing a unique departure in the agricultural progress of this ancient and conservative land.

By-Pass Highways Built in England To Ease Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Building of three new arterial roads, by-passing the narrow streets of several towns, is announced here.

At Gringley, on the road from Bewtry to Gainsborough, a mile-long by-pass road is to be constructed. The Ministry of Transport has approved a grant of £27,900 toward it. The Bewtry-Gainsborough road is part of the main highway from Sheffield to the east of England.

Another arterial by-pass road is to be built at Beckingham on the same highway, and a third at Scaftworth. The three roads will, it is estimated, together cost £56,600.

Academy Lures Younger Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 28—To the measured tread of savants, heard since 1812 in the halls of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, soon will be added the sounds of childish laughter—if directors of the institution have their way. The academy is out to make the natural sciences as interesting to youngsters as the Franklin Institute, on the other side of Logan Circle, has made the applied sciences.

Faced by the need of $374,915 to keep the institution going in its present scope the heads of the academy called together a number of prominent Philadelphia citizens on May 25.

Before them stood Henry S. Drinker, attorney and a trustee of the academy. "Would you rather have your children interested in the love life of marmots, magpies and mosquitoes, or in that of movie stars?" he asked in effect. Leaving the question unanswered, he proceeded to describe the academy's drive to increase juvenile interest.

It is proposed, he announced, to arrange a number of experimental exhibits during the next five years. If these are met with the expected response—perhaps approaching the interest provoked by the Franklin Institute's famous "push-the-button-and-see-it-work" displays—an appeal for a further $3,500,000 will be launched. This new fund would be spent for permanent exhibits, research and endowments.

In the meantime advance gifts for the present need, totaling $75,000, were reported.

Dates and Frolics Denied Teachers On School Nights

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—In Alabama schoolteachers must promise not to have company or go automobile riding on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday nights.

And in Mississippi, a teachers' contract reads: "It is further agreed and understood by parties thereto that no teacher will play society or unnecessarily frolic on school nights."

While a town in North Carolina requires its teachers to promise to "take vital interest in all phases of Sunday school work, donating my time, service and money for the benefit of the community; not to go out with young men except when necessary to stimulate Sunday school work and not to fall in love, become engaged or secretly married."

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U. S. Labor Board Restrained by Court; Coal Inquiry Is 'On Again, Off Again'

Observation Car of Flying Yankee, Showing Newly Installed Speedometer

Boston Today

Court Restrains U. S. Labor Board

Temporary injunction against the National Labor Relations Board, an agency established by the Wagner-Connery Act, was granted in Boston today by Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster, on a petition of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation Limited of Fore River.

The ship concern was cited to appear before the Labor Relations Board last April 27 to defend themselves from charges of participating in unfair labor practices. John E. Hall, counsel for the firm, attacked the constitutionality of the Wagner-Connery Act, claiming it violates Sections 4, 5, 7 and 13 and Article III of the Constitution.

The Wagner-Connery Act was hailed by organized labor as the Magna Charta of labor. It provides protection for collective bargaining and was designed to end so called company unions. It created the Labor Relations Board which could hear complaints of violations.

Counsel for the Government was M. K. Halliday. He was sent from Washington to defend the Government's case. His argument was largely confined to questioning of the court's jurisdiction in this matter.

Court observers pointed out that Judge Brewster's court is almost becoming the New Deal Nemesis. It was here that the Hoosac Mills Processing Tax case was started on its way to the Supreme Court. Last week the milk marketing agreement part of the AAA was put under fire in his court, when the Federal Government moved against 28 Boston milk dealers in an effort to force them to comply with the act.

Today's injunction involves the court in another legal aspect of Roosevelt legislation.

Coal Hearings Again Postponed

Explaining the delay in transmission to the Mayor of the transcript of testimony, the Finance Commission, late this afternoon, stated it "would not be a party to the embarassment of the District Attorney in any prosecution he might undertake . . . and the testimony, therefore, was handed over to the District Attorney this morning with a letter asking him if he hand any objection to giving a copy to the Mayor."

Mayor Mansfield's much-postponed hearing on the coal companies' side of allegations of "fireproof" coal and delayed deliveries to scores of families on welfare last winter opened this afternoon with the Mayor himself in the chair, continued for 10 minutes and then was adjourned to 10 a. m. tomorrow to allow counsel to examine the 500-page transcript of testimony in the Finance Commission hearings, which had just been handed to them.

This was the second postponement today and the fourth this week of the Mayor's decision to give the coal companies an inning in the charges brought against them at the Finance Commission sessions. The Mayor announced the third postponement this morning when he failed to receive a copy of the transcript of welfare testimony.

About the hour this announcement was made, Robert Robinson of the Boston Finance Commission called upon District Attorney William J. Foley and presented him with a 500-page transcript of the testimony of the commission's hearings and a letter which was not given to the press.

The transcript is assumed to contain proof of the "shocking negligence" about which the Finance Committee complained to the district Attorney. On receiving the volume, Mr. Foley said he would examine it with one of his assistants and, should he consider the matter warrants such presentation, he would give it to the grand jury. Mr. Foley declined press invitations to be photographed with Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Robinson asked the district attorney's permission to give a copy of the manuscript to the mayor. Mr. Foley acquiesced. Evidently this was done immediately for the mayor said the postponement was due to the failure of the Finance Committee to provide him and the coal companies concerned with documentary reports of the eight days of hearings.

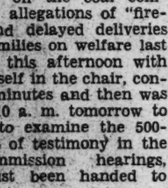
It was at these sessions that large groups of welfare recipients complained against coal which they said would not burn, against truck drivers collecting extra fees for delivering coal upstairs and against delayed deliveries.

Lothrop Withington, counsel for the Babcock Coal Company, told the Mayor he would be considerably handicapped in answering the charges made against the coal companies unless he had the complete record of evidence. The Mayor agreed and put the hearing over to this afternoon. He then went into conference with Corporation Counsel Henry Foley on legal procedure to obtain the evidence.

"The Commission has no right," the Mayor said, "to withhold information from the coal companies."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday and Saturday fair and continued cool; fresh north and northwest winds.

All the New England States: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday and Saturday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north or northwest winds, possibly strong at times over the south portion; generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	71	Minneapolis	70	80
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	72	76
Chicago	52	72	New York	56	74
Denver	56	74	Norfolk	76	92
Helena	60	90	Philadelphia	60	80
Jacksonville	74	84	St. Louis	68	88
Kansas City	68	88	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	60	86
Miami	74	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 28.
B—Maximum, May 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:35 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Friday, 6:54 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

Racing Repeal Bill Not Indorsed

A bill for an initiative petition to repeal horse and dog racing in Massachusetts was turned down today, 11 to 3, by the Legislative Committee on State Administration. Those voting for repeal were Representatives Charles H. Shea of Cambridge, Frank J. Sargent of Clinton, and Francis W. Irwin of Boston.

The majority report stressed the fact that the original law making this type of gambling legal, provided that there should be no referendum on the subject for four years, that is, until 1938. The majority declared that the investment of some $4,300,000 by race track promoters should be protected.

Since a vote on initiative petitions requires both a majority and a minority report, the three dissenting members of the committee also filed their opinions, which included the following arguments for repeal:

1. The pari mutuel situation has produced a movement which has already proven of a disastrous character to many citizens of the Commonwealth who have yielded to its temptation. Included among them are many who have enjoyed positions of trust. Municipalities whose funds were squandered by gambling officials included Holden which lost $29,000; North Andover, $40,000, and Townsend, $17,000.

Minority members remarked that these did not include "the thousands of tragic losses which have privately occurred of which there is no record."

2. The rapid accumulation of wealth by a few through the medium of this vicious gambling enterprises, which takes from the many to the benefit of the few, has perceptibly injured merchants in all types of business in that much of this money should be properly used for the retirement of debts obligations rather than race track betting.

3. The clergy has warned of gambling evils and has pointed out the dangers that "bookie shops" would appear on the betting horizon.

SEC Completes Gagen Hearing

Securities and Exchange Commission hearings to determine whether Thomas F. Gagen, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, should be temporarily suspended or expelled from the exchange for "creating a false and misleading appearance" in the activity of East Boston Company stock sales were ended this morning.

During a short session, Robert P. Reeder, trial examiner of the SEC Washington office, said that he would file a report of between 15 and 30 pages on his findings within the next 10 days. This report will go to the commission which will then decide what action should be taken on Mr. Gagen. This may take a month or two, said Mr. Reeder, who added that "in all events, I don't want to take any of the spotlight away from the national conventions."

Testimony from 19 witnesses called on behalf of the SEC by James J. Caffrey, New England administrator of the SEC, traced the steps allegedly taken by Gagen and his supposed partner, John L. Cronan, to force the price of East Boston Company stock from $1.25 to $3.25 during June and July of 1835.

Mr. Reeder said that no inference of guilt should be drawn from the fact that Mr. Gagen was not called upon to testify.

Watching Speed New Train Pastime

One of the commonest ways used by passengers to tell the speed of trains has been to check off on their watches the time intervals between the mile posts along the right of way and estimate from these figures.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, in a helpful mood and also to show at a glance the speed of one of their fastest trains, has installed in the streamlined "Flying Yankee" a large speedometer dial. This dial is located in the observation salon of the flier.

At present, however, the full scale of 110 miles an hour shown on the dial is not used, since the "Flying Yankee" hardly ever exceeds 70 miles an hour, due to track safety rules. However, speeding up may come one of these days and passengers will get a thrill in watching the hand climb up to 80, 90 and even 100 even as they probably do now at 70, which is still pretty fast in the layman's estimation.

Highway Loss Item Questioned

Pointed questions about a $105,000 settlement made last February with a contractor for losses said to have been sustained during construction of the Worcester turnpike set the State House abuzz today as the House Rules Committee continued its hearing on the petition of Representatives Albert F. Bigelow and Christian A. Herter for an investigation of the Public Works Department.

Miss Sybil Holmes, a lawyer and former assistant to Attorney General Warner, told the committee that a claim was filed two years ago by B. Perini, Inc., for losses allegedly incurred because of track removals for the Worcester turnpike. She said the case was taken to Superior Court, because the Public Works Department held that while it believed it might owe the Perini firm $18,000, this amount was offset by other charges of the department against the contractor. She said the case did not come to a hearing.

The next thing she knew, she told the committee, she heard that the State had settled the claim for $105,000, some $90,000 more than she understood the Public Works Department admitted owing.

"It may be on the level," she said, "but I don't think so." Miss Holmes urged that a suit be instituted to regain this money for the State.

Just as soon as Miss Holmes' testimony was brought to his attention, Governor Curley summoned Councillor Daniel H. Coakley to his office. It was explained that Mr. Coakley was head of the Executive Council Committee which passed upon the $105,000 settlement.

Mr. Coakley, after attacking Miss Holmes on the allegation that she was constantly involved in political matters, said that the settlement was necessitated because of a fight between former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and Lieutenant Governor William Youngman. This fight, Councillor Coakley said, concerned the Boston and Worcester Railroad and caused an 11 month suspension in the work.

"The great bulk of the claim was for the delayed use of machinery which was lying at the side of the road unused for 11 months while Governor Ely and the Republican Legislature and the Republican candidate for Governor played ball with the railway company," Coakley continued.

"We settled our case," Mr. Coakley said for the council, "because the then chairman of the Public Works Department, Frank E. Lyman, said the State was entirely to blame for delay which resulted in the contractors claim."

Black Legion Reports Probed

Governor Curley disclosed today that, acting under orders from him, State Police have been investigating Black Legion activities in Massachusetts for five days. But that Governor Curley does not regard such activities as being very serious was indicated by his manner when telling about it. He laughed freely.

The Governor said the police had as yet made no report.

The affair had been called to his attention, the Governor said, by a letter from a Massachusetts [illegible] munistic organization. The letter said the Black Legion was active here. This letter was received subsequent to the nationwide publicity given Black Legion activities in Detroit, he said.

John J. Breslin, chief postal inspector in charge of the New England district today announced that his men were co-operating with State Police in an investigation to determine whether United States mails have been used feloniously by anyone affiliated with the Black Legion.

Steamship Lines Cut Fares June 1

With the new railroad fare reductions scheduled to go into effect on June 1, all other competing forms of transportation, with the exception of airlines, must necessarily lower their rates in order to continue to compete with the attractive rail fares. Airlines, since they have speed to sell feel that this advantage will be worth the extra cost to those who wish to save time.

Today, therefore, the Eastern Steamship Lines announced that on June 1 their fares between Boston and New York will be reduced an average of 23 per cent. One way fare, for instance, now $6.50 will be $5 and round trip fare, now $10, will be $8.50. This is merely transportation. Staterooms and meals are, of course, extra.

On the Fall River Line, owned by the New Haven railroad, the Boston-New York fare, exclusive of accommodations and meals, will be $4.50 as compared with the present rate of $5.50. On the Providence Line, fares to New York will be $3.75 as compared with the former rate of $5. All of these rates include the train or bus connection with the boats at Fall River and Providence.

German Yacht Arrives for Race

Third German entry for the Newport to Bermuda yacht race and the subsequent contest from Bermuda to Cuxhaven, Germany, reached Boston today in a cradle on deck of the American steamer Waukegan.

It was the $25,000 Arktur, a 12-year old craft owned by Capt. Ulrich Deutschlander, who will skipper the boat during the races. House flag of the Stettinger Seglar Vereinigung Club of Stettin, Germany, will fly from the rigging of the boat, a Baltic type, staysail rigged craft, with wishbone spars.

Wilhelm Deutschlander, boatman, who came on the Waukegan as a passenger supervised the stepping of the mast and rigging of the craft, which was done by the crew of the steamship. Ahe Arktur has a seventon keel, registers 26 tons, and is about 54 feet long over all.

U. S. Cabinet On Coalition Lines Urged

Former Senator Moses in Talk to Women Points to British System

Sees G. O. P. Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLETON, N. H., May 28—"I like to visualize a cabinet at Washington in which, with a Republican President at the head of the table, there might sit some men like John W. Davis, Alfred E. Smith, Carter Glass and Lew Douglass," former United States Senator George H. Moses told the North Grafton County Republican Women's Club in an address here yesterday.

In thus suggesting a coalition cabinet for America, the former Senator pointed out that the "British Government today is a coalition which is the outgrowth, not of any formal union at the polls, but by reason of a recognition that a government which would save England must endure untarnished. In this spirit Ramsay MacDonald has served under Stanley Baldwin."

"England and the United States alone," he said, "have been able to maintain their governmental integrity—and England has twice had a labor cabinet."

"I am a realist in politics," he continued, "and I have surveyed the Electoral College. I am convinced that the Republican ticket this year will sweep the Atlantic seaboard from the Canada line to the lower tip of Maryland. I am convinced that there are nine states west of the Hudson which are so vulnerable to a concentrated Republican assault that we shall carry them and thus win a majority of three in the Electoral College."

The former Senator has just returned from a tour of western states campaigning for Col. Frank Knox and he asserted he was sure there are "three other states in that western country, having a total of 25 electoral votes, which we may add to our column by intelligent campaigning."

No opportunity for regaining the Senate was foreseen by Mr. Moses before 1940, but he said the Republicans "have more than a fair chance to recapture the House of Representatives. For example, in New England I can see only four districts where a New Dealer is likely to be elected—and none of these is in New Hampshire."

In the light of the New Deal's record, Mr. Moses declared, there has come a new alignment for the November elections. He predicted that the contest will not be "between Democrats and Republicans, it will be between New Dealers and that innumerable company of men and women who have not come to believe it out of fashion to think well of our country and its institutions. These men and women still maintain that thrift is helpful to the individual and that truthfulness and a keeping of one's word is no detriment to a public officer, no matter how high his place."

Of his own attitude toward getting back onto the official political battlefield the former Senator gave only a hint by observing that "it may be that a Moses is needed to divide the waters so that we may pass over dry shod."

Despite this noncommital bit of Moses humor his friends say that he has confided to them that he will make a decision after the Republican convention. They quote him as saying he may try to regain his Senate seat, may even run for Governor of New Hampshire.

Fingerprinting Rule Prohibited

Hereafter state or local police will be prohibited from fingerprinting applicants for permits to carry firearms.

A bill to the foregoing effect was passed by the Legislature and given to Governor Curley for his approval. After Governor Curley's failure to take action within the five days provided by the Constitution, the measure automatically became law today.

In addition, police will be prohibited from securing photographs of applicants.

U. S. Makes Move to Check Strikes in Rhode Island; Worsted Tie-Up Threatened

Department of Labor Conciliators Seek to Keep Mills Running—Variety of Causes Given by Labor Denied by Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28—The United States Department of Labor today was making a strenuous effort to check Rhode Island's fast spreading textile strikes. These have already curtailed operation in three worsted and rayon plants, and threaten to spread to all the mills in the Olneyville district of Providence, it is reported here. Several hundred workers are on the street and picket lines are out.

Carl E L. Gill and A. L. Bernard, conciliators, are attempting through conferences to reach speedy settlements. Of the four situations, that of the Franklin Rayon Company, where the Federation of Dyers, Finishers, Printers and Bleachers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, members are out, looks hopeful.

Worsted mills, in Providence and vicinity, which are on strike are the Lymansville Company, the Rochambeau Worsted Company and the Crown Worsted Company.

Little Progress Seen

Mr. Gill conferred with the management and the strikers of the Lymansville Company at the plant office in North Providence yesterday and at the end the controversy seemed as far from settlement as a week ago when all hands walked out.

Workers of the Rochambeau Mill and the Crown Worsted Company walked out yesterday. The Rochambeau Mill closed voluntarily, according to the management, and the Crown officials stated their curtailed condition was due to business, not to strikes.

The government officials are faced with a difficult problem in adjusting the worsted mill situation as the causes for the walkouts are said by the managements, in most cases, to be due to (1) a temporary curtailment of machine operators, (2) discharge of an incompetent employee who had been given several chances to improve, and (3) one group reported on strike was non-union before the walkout.

Source of the Strikes

The strikes were called by Joseph Sylvia, a dismissed organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, and who later became business agent of a group of Providence locals, whose members, although they hold charters in the U. T. W., openly criticize Thomas F. McMahon, president, and Horace A. Riviere, vice-president, of the international union.

The unions which are on strike in this woolen and worsted center are said to be the same that furthered the Labor Party program, and who opposed the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr Sylvia has announced that it is his intention to close all the mills in Olneyville, a section of Providence, unless his members are given recognition.

Slight Hope Seen

Because of the nature of the causes of the strike, labor observers see little success from the efforts of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Democrat Backs GOP Career Man For Postmaster

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Representative Joseph E. Casey, Democrat of Clinton, Mass., said he had recommended reappointment yesterday of Alexander F. Wylie, Republican postmaster at Webster, Mass.

Mr. Wylie, a career man, was appointed assistant postmaster in 1917, and postmaster in 1923.

"I have recommended that Mr. Wylie be retained as postmaster at Webster," Representative Casey said, "because I believe his reappointment will give the people of Webster the most efficient postal service. It has always been my contention, and I am more confirmed in my opinion now than ever, that the appointment of postmasters should be free from politics and made solely upon their merit.

Lauds Career System

"It is true that under the present political system I have, in a great many instances, recommended Democrats to take the place of Republican postmasters. In all of these cases the postmaster supplanted was a political appointment made by a Republican congressman. My recommendation of Alexander F. Wylie at Webster gives me an opportunity to demonstrate in a tangible way my belief in the 'career system.'

"Mr. Wylie was not originally a political appointment. He has in every sense of the word been a 'career man' in the Webster postoffice.

Casey Bans Politics

"To oust a man of Mr. Wylie's proven ability, after his long and satisfactory period of service which began without the aid of any political influence, in favor of a purely political appointment would be playing politics with a vengeance."

The Civil Service Commission recently listed Thomas F. Hederman, Lawrence J. Dugan, and Laurence J. Daly, all Democrats, as eligible for the Webster post.

The papers of all applicants later were reviewed and affirmed. The review was made at Representative Casey's request in deference to John J. White, chairman of the Webster Democratic Town Committee, who failed to place among the three eligibles.

Beacon Street Wins Fight For Traffic Lights

Beacon Street has won its fight for a traffic light system similar to the one on Commonwealth Avenue that has cut down motor accidents 80 per cent and completely wiped out highway fatalities on that thoroughfare, the Boston Traffic Commission announced today.

Residents on Beacon Street have watched with growing interest the experiment with progressive traffic lights installed late in 1932 on Commonwealth Avenue when this avenue was one of the city's danger spots for pedestrians. Now it is almost as safe for pedestrians as a stroll in the park, with speeds having been forced to a minimum and regular stops established, during which walkers have ample time to get across the roadway.

The Accident Record

During the last year prior to the installation of traffic lights, Commonwealth Avenue witnessed 54 nonfatal motor accidents and five fatalities between Arlington Street and Kenmore Station.

Beacon Street, in the last eight years, between Arlington Street and Massachusetts Avenue, has checked off 83 nonfatal accidents and five fatalities, most of them involving pedestrians.

In the first year under the traffic light system on Commonwealth Avenue accidents were cut to 18 without a fatality. Last year only 10 nonfatal accidents were reported for this stretch, five of them taking place in the early hours of the morning when the lights were inactive.

The result of this proof of traffic light efficiency has been to turn the speedsters on to Beacon Street. Commonwealth Avenue lights are set to keep down the speeds to 25 miles an hour. The average speed on Beacon Street as reported by the Traffic Commission is 33 miles an hour.

Old Protests Recalled

History repeated itself as the residents of this street of imposing doorways demanded some protection from traffic congestion and speeding. Back in 1739 the records show that residents of Beacon Street complained to the Board of Selectmen that the street was "so much used by carts and horses that the highway was being spoiled and that such traffic would become a serious nuisance unless some means be taken to prevent the same."

Some of the trouble on Beacon Street is the result of poor street lighting. But this is a street of residences which is not conducive

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Biennial Bill Surmounts Its First Barrier

Joint Convention Favors Proposal by Vote of 141 to 117

Amid Wild Uproar

'Yes' Vote Beyond Expectations of Most Optimistic Supporters

With the first legislative barrier in the path of biennial sessions of the Massachusetts General Court now cleared easily, friends of the plan today prepared to continue their fight, which they hope will end in a favorable referendum vote in November, 1938.

The initial obstacle was demolished yesterday, when, amid a wild uproar, the House and Senate in joint convention voted 141 to 117 in favor of biennial legislative sessions. The overwhelming "Yes" vote was beyond the expectations of even the most optimistic supporters of the plan.

70 Votes Needed

Only 70 votes were needed to send the initiative petition calling for a referendum on the question to its next constitutional barrier. Under the Constitution an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment must receive a one fourth favoring vote in two successive legislatures before it is submitted to the people on a referendum. Before the vote the supporters had expected to obtain between 85 and 100 "yes" ballots.

Yesterday's convention was a scene of wild disorder seldom, if ever, equaled. Not even the usually disorderly prorogation sessions have produced the series of catcalls, boos and hisses which threatened to ruin completely yesterday's joint convention.

Before the final vote was taken the doors of the House of Representatives had to be locked and one legislator threatened with expulsion from the chamber.

Dignity Lacking

Dignified procedure and the usual parliamentary decorum was completely lacking as repeatedly Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate and presiding officer at the convention, refused to recognize Representative J. Walton Tuttle's motion for adjournment. The refusal caused more than a score of legislators to join Representative Tuttle, a blind legislator, in yelling "Mr. President" in an attempt to force recognition of their colleague's demands.

This outburst came near the end of the session, just before the roll call vote on biennials started. Representative Tuttle moved that the session adjourn until this afternoon in order that a workable plan for the calling of special sessions under the biennial system might be developed.

Ruled Out of Order

President Moran ruled the motion was out of order, and held to his stand when the Representative appealed the ruling, which the President refused to recognize and called upon the clerk to call the roll.

Several legislators started the "Mr. President" chant during the roll call. So great did the tumult become that the roll call had to be discontinued while President Moran called upon Sergeant-at-Arms Charles O. Holt to warn Representative Tuttle to be seated. The House doors were closed and the Representative for several minutes defied the Sergeant-at-Arms before taking his seat.

Moves Adjournament

Even after the roll call vote showed a majority in favor of biennials, Representative Tuttle moved for immediate adjournment until this afternoon in order that the vote might be reconsidered. However, Senator Moran ruled reconsideration was out of order and immediately called the session to a close.

While the Tuttle-Moran trouble caused the greatest uproar, the joint convention was interrupted by boos, jeers and catcalls at various times. Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. of Boston was the target for a booing attack during his speech against the biennial plan. Women representatives seated near where the Senator was making his speech were leaders in the booing attack. Irritated, the Senator later stalked from the chamber, but not before hurling a stinging and uncouth phrase at his women tormentors.

The most important battle of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"SAINT JOAN" (Boston Opera House)—Katharine Cornell starred in drama by Bernard Shaw. (One week only.) Staged by Guthrie McClintic; settings and costumes by Joe Mielziner. 8:15. (No one will be seated during first scene.)

Movies

TREMONT—"Pursuit," with Chester Morris and Sally Eilers. 9:14 a. m., 2:05, 2:56, 5:47, 8:38. Also "British Agent," featuring Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. 10:31 a. m., 1:22, 4:13, 7:04, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "Captain January." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Boulder Dam," with Patricia Ellis. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

UPTOWN—"The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 10:05. Also "The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding and Walter Abel. 2:45, 5:45, 8:35

EXETER — Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce in "Garden Murder Case." 2, 4:55, 7:55. "Colleen," featuring Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Flicker Fever," "Radio Rhapsodies," "College Capers," "Popeye," "Gasoloons," "Voice of Experience," and latest newsreels.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Francis Lederer and Ida Lupino in "One Rainy Afternoon." Orpheum: 10:28 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Don't Gamble With Love," featuring Ann Sothern and Bruce Cabot. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: Grace Moore and Franchot Tone in "The King Steps Out." Also "Roaming Lady," with Fay Wray and Ralph Bellamy.

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton in "Nobody's Fool." 10:08 a. m., 12:47, 3:26, 6:05, 8:44. Also "Dracula's Daughter." 11:28 a. m., 2:07, 4:46, 7:25, 10:04.

MODERN—"Till We Meet Again," with Herbert Marshall. 9, 11:33 a. m., 4:49, 7:22, 10:05. Also "Florida Special," featuring Jack Oakie and Sally Eilers. 10:22 a. m., 12:55, 3:38, 6:10, 8:54.

Tonight at the Pops

March, "El Capitan".....Sousa
Overture to "Poet and Peasant".....Suppé
"March of the Little Lead Soldiers".....Pierné
Second "L'Arlésienne" Suite.....Bizet
"Rigoletto," Fantasia.....Verdi
Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saëns
Solo Violin: Julius Theodorowicz
"Pathetic" Symphony, Third Movement.....Tchaikovsky
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes.....Komzak
"Night and Day".....Porter
Festival March.....Herbert

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Brides Are Like That," featuring Ross Alexander and Anita Louise. Fenway: 2:29, 5:05, 7:40, 10:17. Paramount: 9:10, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:40, 7:18, 9:55. Also Rochelle Hudson and Paul Kelly in "The Country Beyond." Fenway: 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount: 10:18 a. m., 12:55, 3:32, 6:09, 8:46.

FINE ARTS—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back," starring Conrad Veidt and René Ray. 1:10, 2:50, 4:40, 6:25, 8:10, 9:50. "Austrian Theater Through the Ages." "Elmer Elephant," a Walt Disney cartoon, newsreel. Daily at 12:45 recorded concert played by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, under direction of Willem Mengelberg. Beethoven's Third Symphony, "The Erioca."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Love Before Breakfast." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "March of Time." 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

MEMORIAL — "Show Boat," with Irene Dunne, Allan Jones, Charles Winninger, and many others. 10 a. m., 12:21, 2:41, 5:01, 7:22, 9:44.

Radio Programs On Page 10

METROPOLITAN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons of Guns," with Joan Blondell. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:42, 7:32, 10:24. Stage: Tito Guizar heading a Broadway variety revue. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray in "The Princess Comes Across." Stage: Cliff Edwards with his musical variety revue. Sevitzky and his orchestra.

Music

STEINERT HALL — Début by Georges Sinanian, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Zabelle Bayenz Sourian. 8:15.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra and Commonwealth Choral Symphony, Ernst Hoffmann and A. Buckingham Simson, conductors. 8:15.

Other Events

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION—Illustrated lecture on "The Restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia," by Clifford N. Cann.

SQUANTUM WPA DRAMATICS—"The Late Christopher Bean," presented by the Federal Theater of Massachusetts. Squantum School, Huckins Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WEST ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—Choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street. 12:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Roman Art" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART—Open house. Exhibitions of commercial art, industrial design, painting, modeling, costume design and interior decorating. 42-44 St. Botolph Street. 9 to 9.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes. Memorial High School, Townsend and Deckard Streets. 2:15.

Sign Painter Turns Artist To Portray N. H. Wild Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 28—A man who puttered around with sign painting some years ago as a part of his drug-store business stood today in the art gallery of the New Hampshire Historical Society explaining to visitors the 19 picture studies he had made of native wild flowers.

The early, perhaps rather crude, advertisements for photograph films, ice cream cones and other drug-store sundries had evolved into precise water color pictures bearing the imposing title of, "New Hampshire Botanical Research Plates." They are the product of Randall H. Greeley of Penacook and are being shown here preliminary to going to the state library.

Studied in Boston

Mr. Greeley explained that he found great enjoyment in painting his store signs and later followed up the penchant thus discovered by taking art courses in Boston. Some time later he was with the Federal Public Health Service for four years and did, during this period, much recording in water colors of microscopic plant studies.

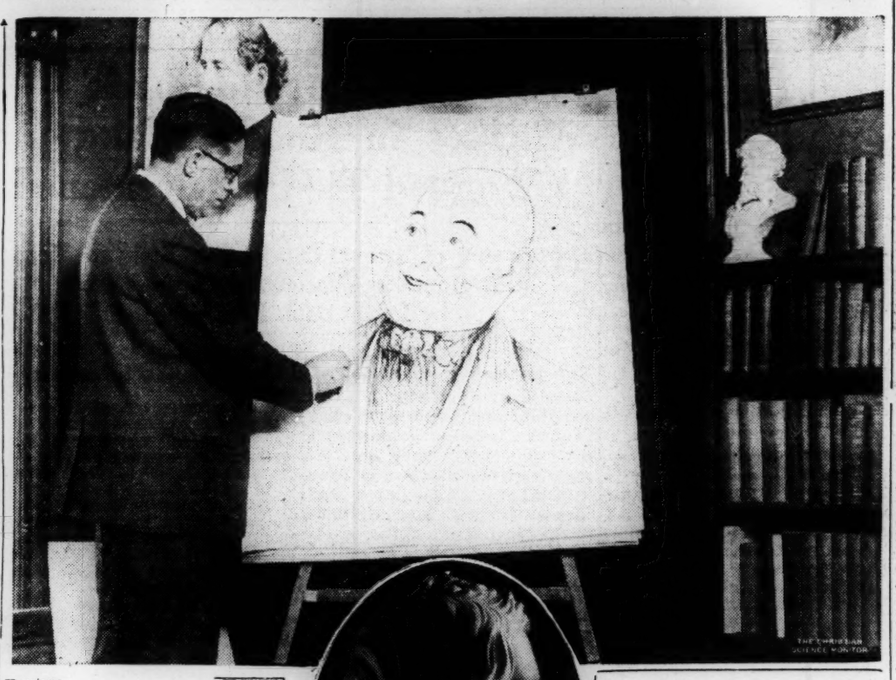
He was led, he said, to make the plant study because of the destruction of wild flowers by those who pull plants up by the roots, halting their propagation. He drew the pictures to illustrate what types might be picked without damage to future growth.

Grows Own Specimen

Mr. Greeley has had to go into the thing pretty deeply. He has at present approximately 200 plants growing at his home, all to serve as models. He expects to have some 40 plates completed by the end of June and eventually hopes to make water-color studies of the entire 200. These specimens, incidentally, were all gathered, Mr. Greeley says, within six miles of Concord.

Fellowship Fosters Tradition of Dickens' Visit

Boston group cherishes memory of author's two sojourns in America; admirers from all over world flock to Pickwick centennial being staged in London this summer.



Keystone

Edward F. Payne

Boston Author and Cartoonist, With Drawing of "Mr. Micawber"

London is attracting admirers of Dickens this summer from the far corners of the earth, for the Dickens Fellowship is celebrating the 100th anniversary of the immortal "Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G.C.M.P.C." And it is nearly a century since Charles Dickens paid his first visit to Boston.

In a letter to the actor, Macready, two years after that visit of 1842, Dickens wrote, "Boston is what I would like the whole United States to be." On both his first trip and his second in 1867, the "Athens" of America welcomed him as warmly as any company of Pickwickians could have welcomed their inspired investigator of the Theory of Tittlebats and the Source of the Hampstead Ponds. "Boz-town," as New York wits then styled it, read everything Dickens wrote; its citizens met the incoming boats from England, seizing greedily the packages containing the latest monthly installment of "The Old Curiosity Shop," or "Pickwick."

Mayor Quotes 'Boz'

Boston in the middle of the last century boasted a Mayor whose postprandial observations were capable of quotation from either Virgil or "Boz." That entertainment of distinguished foreigners was as strenuous as it is today is indicated by a clipping from an old New York newspaper, rewriting accounts from the Boston Post and Advertiser, of the famous dinner at Papanti's Hall, when Dickens was guest of honor on Feb. 1, 1842. It was the cultured Mayor, Jonathan Chapman, addressing 200 of the city's outstanding men—among them Josiah Quincy Sr., Josiah Quincy Jr., Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Henry Dana, James Russell Lowell and James T. Fields—who made this plain. Describing an imaginary encounter with "Sam Weller" he conveyed the latter's impressions apropos of the treatment of literary guests:

"It is currently reported in our circles that, when the Americans fancies a stranger, they makes him into weal pie, and dewours him."

The toast with which "Boz" himself concluded his address at this historic dinner was "America and England, and may they never have any division but the Atlantic between them."

Boston Visits Recalled

Comparatively few Bostonians realize that there are buildings and streets in their own city as closely associated with the great English novelist as the alleys of the "Borough" or the road to Rochester. To Edward F. Payne, recently elected president of the Boston Authors' Club, is due the credit for having incorporated in a delightfully readable volume, "Dickens Days in Boston," published nine years ago, practically all the information available regarding the visits of 1842 and 1867. Known for the past 37 years to readers of the Boston Globe as the creator of "Billy the Boy Artist," Mr. Payne, an ardent Dickensian all his life, can safely be said to know as much about Charles Dickens as anyone living today. For many years he was president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, which the Rev. Warren Prince Landers now serves in that capacity.

Mr. Payne's colorful book gives us a picture of the Sunday morning when Dickens trod well-known Boston streets to attend a service conducted by the famous preacher, "Father" Taylor, at the little "Bethel" in North Square:

On this pleasant Sunday morning, Sumner and Longfellow called at the Tremont House for Boz. A carriage may have been suggested, but the clear, bracing air appealed to all three and they decided to walk. Leaving the hotel, they went down Tremont Row and Cornhill through Dock Square. Thence down Union Street to Ann and straight down Ann, which has since become North Street, to North Square; their steps taking them through a part of Boston's slums which probably interested Dickens very much.

Ceremonial Waistcoat

There are vivid personal word-portraits of "Boz" in his ceremonial waistcoat of bright green or crimson, descriptions of his busy mornings at the Tremont House, in the winter of 1842, when he would exhaust his secretary with correspondence before setting out at 10 o'clock for a sitting in the studio of the painter, Francis Alexander, whose portrait of him now hangs in the Museum of Fine Arts. There are accounts of his meetings with citizens such as George Ticknor, Cornelius Conway Felton and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and of his reactions to the strange scenes and customs of the New World.

Housed in the Dickens Room at the Parker House—the hotel erected on the site of the original one where the writer stopped in 1867—are many interesting photographs, drawings, letters and other objects associated with his activities on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. It was from the Parker House that he would set off, every noon, for a 10-mile walk into the country, sometimes crossing into Cambridge, to call on Longfellow or some other friend on the faculty at Harvard University. The fireplace and mirror from his suite in the old hotel are in the collection.

Fellowship Branch Here

Ever since 1919, Boston has had an enthusiastic branch of the Dickens Fellowship which was formed in London in 1902, when Sir Hall Caine purchased the periodical "Household Words" launched by Dickens in 1850, and the editor, Walter Crotch, announced it would be conducted along lines laid down by the author. Records of that day state that "a working man" suggested a Dickens Fellowship. The suggestion was immediately received with enthusiasm, and at the first annual meeting a membership of 3464 was announced. Percy Fitzgerald, author of "Memories of Charles Dickens," was the first president; Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, son of the novelist, the second. Open to all who love Dickens, the fellowship has as its chief aims the fostering of the love of humanity, the opposition to social evils such as Dickens condemned and the preservation of buildings and objects connected with his name or works.

A. W. Rideout, a Boston Dickens admirer, founded the Boston branch of the fellowship, and served as its first president. Mrs. S. M. Bowles, still secretary, has been a leading light since the start. At the time of its inception, in 1919, she was editor of the Women's Club columns of the Boston Evening Transcript and a reporter famous for her accuracy and speed. She has earned a reputation as an authority on Dickens. Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard University, for many years vice-president of the branch, has been a distinguished member almost from the start, while such enthusiasts as Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley, who plans the entertainment programs, and Miss Florence Smith are noted for their ability to step at a moment's notice into practically any Dickens character. At one time the branch numbered 250 members and today has well over 100. Many of the early members belonged to a former generation.

Bust of Dickens

Modeled at Tremont House, Boston, by Henry Dexter During Author's Visit in 1842. The Bust Is Now in the Parker House, Boston

Memory Kept Green

Meeting once a month in the winter season, the fellowship keeps green the memory of Charles Dickens with readings from his works. Chapters from "Bleak House" or "David Copperfield" or "Oliver Twist" still make a strong appeal to these Boston men and women. Their annual birthday dinner is truly Dickensian in flavor, in simplicity and "right good will." Their charitable hearts overflow at Christmas time in donations to the "Tiny Tim Fund" established to benefit the needy children of the city. Their frequent benediction at the close of a special observance in honor of the beloved "Boz" is the prayer of Tiny Tim himself, "God bless us every one!"

Park Gets Gift of Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BECKET, Mass., May 28—An unnamed donor has presented this town a complete formal setting of trees and shrubs, totaling 199, for Ballou Park, presented to the town by the M. E. Ballou estate and accepted at last year's annual town meeting. The park has been graded, but until now there has been nothing but grass growing on it.

What's Going On In the Arts

Seats Sold Out

HANS WIENER presented two charming new ballets at the Pops last evening—the first to Ravel's "La Valse," choregraphy by Brilhart, costumes by Marco Montedoro, costume designer at Radio City Music Hall, and the second to Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody," costumes and choregraphy by Mr. Wiener.

Mr. Wiener excels in this sort of gay folk-ballet production. It calls forth all his resources and he employs them well. Against the lively Enesco score, he handles his groups descriptively in a scenario based on Eastern European wedding customs. A cottage front and doorway, by Reginald Kibbe, provides a starting point for the action.

The sleepy Roumanian bride comes out in her simple peasant smock. The bridesmaids fuss around to adorn her for the ceremony. Parents excitedly greet the guests. When the bridegroom approaches, everybody goes into hiding as, accompanied by the matchmaker and the best man, he struts and swaggers to the door. But the folk are full of play. They mischievously thrust a Child Bride upon him and he will have none of her. Next an Old Bride has to be repelled. At last the True Bride appears and everything ends on a note of innocent revelry, closing in a tableau as if the animated scene had suddenly retreated to its native page in a picture book.

Kay Pope danced the bride with her usual spontaneous joy and ease. Mr. Wiener made a buoyant, comedic bridegroom. Alice Morrison's small figure was just right for the Child Bride, but Nina Dale looked far too young and attractive for the old one. The company danced more than competently, with a good, wide stage for freedom and a first-rate orchestra for propulsion—dances of step and pattern rather than of movement and design.

Mr. Wiener has some interesting costuming to his credit. But in the "Roumanian Rhapsody" he outdoes himself. The costumes, designed by him, and painted and executed in his studio, are truly delightful, vivid without being crude, well contrasted and well matched.

"La Valse," a lesser ballet, in pretty pastel mood and dress, did not seek to probe the depths of Ravel's sensuous music, but found support in its rhythms. The "surprise pink" of the lighting technician's kit was its color aura and the tour jeté and cabriole of modified ballet were a surprise of another kind.

Both ballets are in the light-hearted vein suited to the Pops concerts and both will be repeated on the coming Friday and Monday evenings. Look out for the S. R. O. sign. It was up early last night. M. L.

New Motion Pictures

GAUMONT-BRITISH'S filming of the familiar Jerome K. Jerome allegory, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," is the new feature at the Fine Arts theater. Conrad Veidt plays the Stranger who brings peace into a London lodging house. It is odd to see this actor of sinister roles in such a part, but he gives a considered portrayal. René Ray is a sympathetic Stasia and Frank Cellier an appropriately offensive Wright. There is interest in the appearance of Sara Allgood as Mrs. de Hooley. The theatrical qualities of the piece lend themselves to its treatment as a photographed play. Also on the bill are a Silly Symphony, a short on the history of the Austrian theater and a newsreel.

An Edward Everett Horton farce and a horror film constitute the double bill at the RKO-Boston. In "Nobody's Fool" Mr. Horton plays a fatuous business man who unwittingly gets himself mixed with gangsters and winds up by reforming them. It is characteristic Horton stuff. "Dracula's Daughter" employs all the stock horror devices. It will seem foolish to adults, but children should be kept away from it. Gloria Holden plays the title role.

"Show Boat" is continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

Royal Aide

Grace Moore

In "The King Steps Out," With Franchot Tone, Coming to the State and Orpheum Tomorrow

Pecans Shipped from Texas

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of pecans were shipped from Fulton County, Texas, last year.

Audubon Nature Club To Study Mystery Of Plankton in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, May 28—An oar dipped into Muscongus Bay near here at night leaves a line of fire behind it, for the water teems with plankton, floating animal and plant life of the sea. They are responsible for more than nocturnal phosphorescence of the water, however, for in spite of the tiny size of many of them, they exist in such numbers that their presence is responsible for almost an infinity of other organisms. Besides bringing whales to the bay, the abundance of plankton is responsible for the presence of such birds as cormorants and gulls by the thousands.

Presence of abundant plankton, adds immensely to the already rich material for nature study on the islands of the bay. This increases the attraction of the Audubon Nature Camp, situated on Hog Island in Muscongus Bay, opening for its first summer on June 12 of this year.

This camp has been established by the National Association of Audubon Societies for the purpose of instructing teachers, camp counselors and youth leaders coming for six fortnight periods this summer, as to the most progressive methods of developing and maintaining children's appreciation of nature.

Research to be conducted by members of the faculty of the Audubon Nature Camp this year will include the plankton as a subject. Gerald Pomerat, marine biologist, is expected to try to ascertain the exact local range of these tiny animals on which all sea life is based. At the same time, Roger Tory Peterson, ornithologist and educational director of the National Association of Audubon Societies, will endeavor to trace the complicated relationships between the presence of the plankton in the water and the abundance of birds on the islands of the bay.

1000 Carloads Spuds for Sale

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, May 28 (AP)—Potato shippers here estimate approximately 1000 carloads of potatoes remain unsold in Aroostook County. The price ranges from $3.25 to $3.50 a barrel. The potatoes are valued at about $700,000, the shippers report.

National Forest Plans for Maine Awaiting Action

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—The forest service indicated today the possibility of making initial purchases for the Grand Lake National Forest in eastern Maine depended to a large extent on whether the House accepted a conference report on the Agriculture Department appropriation bill.

As reported by conferees, the bill included $2,500,000 for purchase of lands for national forests approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

While the House was considering the original bill, it rejected an amendment to appropriate $10,000,000 for forest purchases. The Senate inserted the amendment, but House conferees insisted that the amount be reduced to $2,500,000.

R. M. Evans, regional forester for the eastern region of the forest service, said he was anxious to recommend purchases in the Grand Lake area as soon as possible, but he did not expect any immediate action.

No options have been obtained on the land selected for purchase, he said, although negotiations are under way. He can make no recommendations to the National Forest Reservation Commission until options have been obtained on enough land to make formal establishment of a forest practicable. Unless options could be obtained shortly, he said, the entire $2,500,000 might be spent in other areas.

Springfield Concert Group Plans for Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28—Raymond T. King, president of the Springfield Community Concert Association, announced at the annual meeting that the association is now the largest of its kind in the country with 3657 members and receipts last year of $16,822.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra has been engaged for the first concert of the season, Nov. 10. Other engagements include: Nelson Eddy, March 19; Jascha Heifetz, Dec. 11 and Jose Iturbi, Feb. 9. At present all but eight seats in the Municipal Auditorium are sold out for the concert series.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild Drama: Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar"**	Madge Marley, songs; Carl Landt; orchestra	Red Sox-New York game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Carefree Capers"	Clyde Barrie; orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:30	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Checkerboard"; variety	Clyde Barrie; orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45			Dick Tracy; detective sketch	'Sea Breeze Strings"
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Bachelors Quartet; pianists
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted"; sketch	"News of Youth"	Sport reports; vocalist
6:30	News; music; sport briefs	Music; soloist; speaker	Sport reports	**Dionne quintuplets' birthday party; speakers**
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	Talk, Governor Curley
7:15	Political speaker	Edwin C. Hill, news	Soloists; Block's Orchestra	"Irish Echoes"; soloists and instrumentalists
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Soloist; popular orchestra	Kate Smith; orchestra	
7:45	Jack Randolph's Orchestra	Revue: popular recording	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Dramatic sketch
8:00	**Talks from National Industrial Conference Board**	**Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale, sketch; Milton Berle; Judy Starr**	**Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; or.. Address, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho**	Worcester Polytechnic Institute Glee Club
8:15	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra			**Little Symphony Orchestra; Sue Harvard, soprano**
8:30	Political speaker			
8:45				
9:00	Death Valley Days: western dramatic sketch; soloist	**Lanny Ross Presents Show Boat; Captain Henry; soloists; Westerners; blackface skits; orchestra**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe: Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	Modern Ensemble
9:15	**Talks from National Conference of Social Work,**		"Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; comedy; music	**Relay from Queen Mary**
9:30				Melody Treasure Hunt: amateur song contest
9:45				
10:00	**Atlantic City: "Which Way to Social Security?"**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Bette Davis; Rose Bampton; John Erskine**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists and specialties	Yankee News Service
10:15			**Dramatizations of the news**	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
10:30	**Pan-American Concert: U. S. Navy Band; vocalist**		Sport commentator	Hugo Mariani's Cosmopolitans; Corinna Mura
10:45				
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines and his dance orchestra	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Trask's Orchestra
11:15		Sports Review; Musical Turns	Red Tomkins's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail drama.
11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Pinafore"; NBC Light Opera Company.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Nation's Capital"; tour of the Library of Congress.
11:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music recital.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; conservation program.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
3:15 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Relay from liner Queen Mary.
4:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks"; talks from Washington; band music.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild; Celia Branz; NBC String Quartet; Respighi program.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Harlan Eugene Reed, from liner Queen Mary.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; Jessica Dragonette, soloist.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orch.
11:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Preview of Davis Cup matches, Vincent Richards.

Saturday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Indianapolis Speedway race conditions, "Eddie" Rickenbacker.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; Army Band.
1:45 WNAC, Two games, Boston Bees-Philadelphia, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitain Opera: Verdi's "Aida."
4:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Indianapolis Speedway race.
5:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Memorial Day sports résumé; relays to sport events.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from Queen Mary on high seas.
7:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Bob Hope; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "El Chico": Spanish revue.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air"; Joe Penner; Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Springtime"; string orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Boston "Pops" Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Bruna Castagna, contralto; concert orch.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Frank Fay Calling; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Harlan Eugene Read, from liner Queen Mary.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Smith Ballew.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "Titans of Science"; dramatization.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orch.; soloists.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Dr. Glenn Frank.
11:07 WBZ (WJZ — National), Popular music salute to liner Queen Mary and relay from high seas.
12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Republican Candidate Analysis: "Summary of All Candidates," Franklyn Waltman.

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Biennial Bill Surmounts First Barrier in Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

session came when Representative Martin Hays, Republican opponent of biennials, offered an amendment to the proposal. His amendment provided that the legislature could reassemble in a special session upon the written call of three-fourths of the membership of each branch.

His theory was that the Governor would have a 20-month period in which to become a complete dictator unless the Legislature could be called into special session by some additional method to gubernatorial summons.

Utility Changes

During the resulting debate, Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, Democratic floor leader, charged the Hays plan was a product of the utility interests, adding that utilities would need to control only 60 Representatives and 11 Senators to prevent a special session.

Representative Tuttle proposed that the Hays amendment be amended to provide for a special session upon a call from 25 per cent of the House and Senate membership. Representative George Demeter moved for an amendment provided for a special session on a majority call.

Proved Valueless

The Tuttle amendment was adopted, but proved valueless when the Hays amendment was defeated by a 94 to 81 vote for it. A three quarter vote from the convention was needed to put over the Hays motion.

Several motions to adjourn were made following the defeat of the Hays proposal, but none were successful. After considerable debate the biennial plan was submitted to a vote, the result of which was even more encouraging than its supporters had predicted.

Opponents of the plan are prepared to wage a strong battle next year. Some believe biennials can be beaten next year with elections out of the way. They contend several members voted for the proposal this year only because they must face the people for re-election in November. They expect considerable vote changing next year.

However, yesterday's results were encouraging to the Massachusetts State Grange, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the organizations which have been backing the biennial plan. They will endeavor to hold their present strength.

An analysis of yesterday's votes showed Democrats generally against the biennial proposal and Republicans generally in favor of it. However, party lines were shattered in many instances. One Democratic Senator and 23 Democratic Representatives voted in favor of the proposal, while one Republican Senator and 24 Republican Representatives voted against it.

Joint Convention's Roll Call Vote On Biennial Sessions

The roll call vote on biennial sessions was as follows:

For Biennials:

Senators—20

Democrats—1

McCarty of Lowell.

Republicans—19

Cole, Lynn; Cotton, Lexington; Davenport, Greenfield; Erickson, Worcester; Goodwin, Melrose; Haley, Rowley; Hollis, Newton; Holmes, Weymouth; Johnston, Clinton; Mackay, Quincy; McSweeney, Salem; Moran, Mansfield; Miles, Brockton; Nicholson, Wareham; Nutting, Leominster; Parkman, Boston; Plunkett, Adams; Putnam, Westfield; Wragg, Needham.

Representatives—121

Democrats —23

Blake, Gardner; Boyer, Southbridge; Donahue, Somerville; Donahue, Franklin; Downey, Brockton; Flannery, Waltham; Kurzon, Uxbridge; Landry, Watertown; Leonardi, Boston; Lyons, Brockton; Manning, Marlboro; McDonald, Chelsea; McHugh, Boston; O'Brien, Easthampton; O'Kane, Dudley; Pierce, Everett; Savage, Boston; Shaughnessy, Quincy; Smith, Palmer; Stone, Templeton; White, Boston; Young, Randolph.

Republicans—98

Achin, Lowell; Akeroyd, Lanesboro; Babcock, Haverhill; Babcock, Milton; Baker, Newton; Baldwin, Lynn; Barnet, New Bedford; Barrows, Melrose; Bates, Quincy; Bayliss, Taunton; Bergeron, Lowell; Bigelow, Brookline; Bourgeois, Lowell; Bowker, Brookline; Briggs, Attleboro; Brigham, Springfield; Brimblecom, Newton; Brown, Abington; Burgess, Quincy; Cande, Sheffield; Chase, New Bedford; Clarkson, Worcester; Coffey, Salem; Comerford, Brookline; Cooke, Athol; Currier, Wilmington; Curtis, Boston; Dearborn, Somerville; Dewar, Malden; Dole, Shelburne; Erickson, Worcester; Estabrook, Fitchburg; Everberg, Woburn.

Gott, Arlington; Gunn, Montague; Halliwell, New Bedford; Hannaford, Weymouth; Hastings, Malden; Havey, Boston; Horton, Rehoboth; Hutchinson, Lynn; Johnson, Brockton; Jones, Middleton; Jones, Amherst; Jones, Barnstable; Kelley, North Attleboro; Kendall, Dunstable; Kimball, Malden; Kinney, West Bridgewater; Knowles, Hull; Lasell, Northbridge; Lodge, Beverly; Luitwieler, Newton; MacDonald, West Springfield; MacLean, Lowell, McCracken, Needham; McLaren, Westwood; McLellan, Belmont; McNamara, Easton; Milano, Melrose; Nelson, Milford; Olander, Northampton; Olson, Ashland.

Parker, Lancaster; Paul, Canton; Peterson, Springfield; Pettingell, Salisbury; Pierce, Greenfield; Ramsdell, Winchester; Rice, Spencer; Rolfe, Newbury; Rounseville, Fall River; Saltonstall, Newton; Sargent, Clinton; Sears, Dedham; Sessions, Hampden; Sherman, Somerville; Sirois, Lawrence; Sisson, Pittsfield; Southgate, Worcester; Stacy, Springfield; Staves, Southbridge; Sternlof, Worcester; Stockwell, Maynard; Swain, Nantucket; Swanson, Worcester; Sweetser, Reading; Talbot, Salem; Tarbell, Lincoln; Tarr, Rockport; Theberge, Fall River; Tyrrell, Westboro; Urquhart, Georgtown; Valentine, Chelmsford; Ward, Plymouth; Washburn, Middleboro; Wilson, Beverly.

Against Biennials:

Senators—16

Democrats—15

Burke, Boston; Carroll, Boston; Casey, Milford; Daly, Medford; Donahoe, Boston; Donovan, Chelsea; Hurley, Holyoke; Langone, Boston; Madden, Boston; McAree, Haverhill; McKeown, Springfield; Meehan, Lawrence; Scanlan, Somerville; Sullivan, Worcester; White, Boston.

Republican—1

Fish, Brookline.

Representatives—101

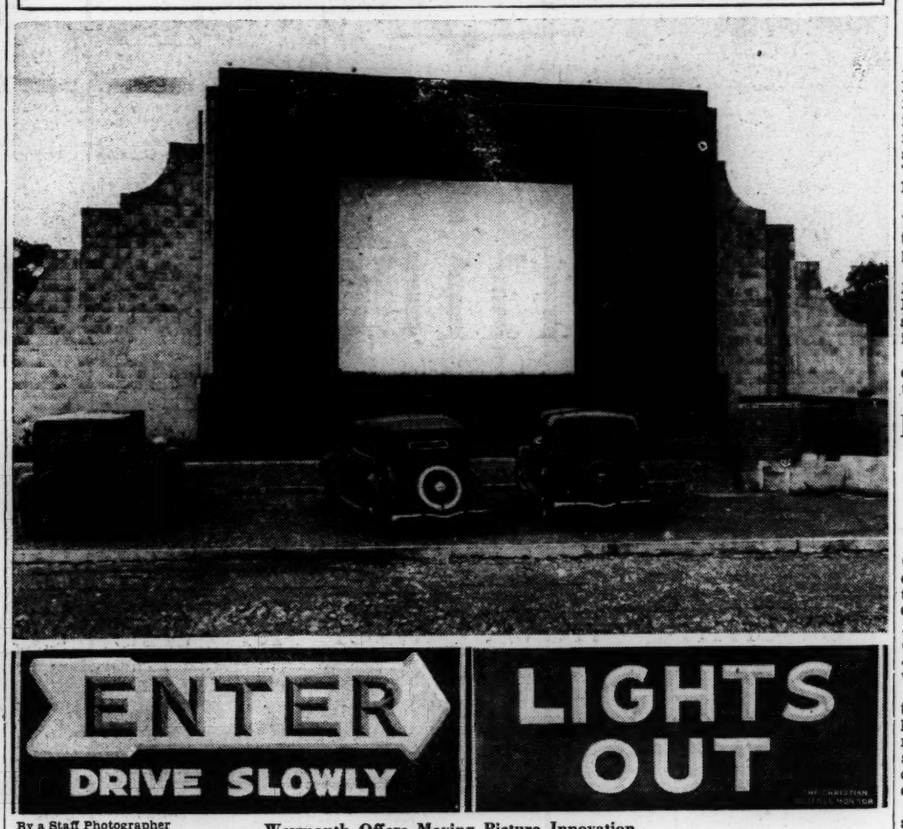
Democrats—77

Ashe, Lowell; Aspell, Boston; Bacigalupo, Boston; Barry, Boston; R. G. Bessette, New Bedford; Boland, Springfield; Brady, Somerville; Carroll, Lynn; Cleary, Cambridge; Coakley, Chicopee; Coakley, Brighton; Coddaire, Haverhill; Connelly, Wakefield; Cooney, Worcester; Coughlin, Norwood; Grant, Fall River; Hannon, Boston; Harnisch, Chicopee; Healy, Natick; Hennigan, Boston; Higgins, Boston; Hogan, Lynn; Honan, Winthrop; Irwin, Boston; Jordan, Lawrence; Kearns, Lynn; C. A. Kelley, Worcester; E. J. Kelley, Worcester; Kiley, Boston; Kilgoar, Boston; Landergan, Lynn; Lane, Lawrence; Lomax, Fall River; Lunney, Holyoke; Mahan, Leominster; Mahoney, Cambridge; Markley, Springfield; McCooey, Worcester; McDermott, Medford; Coyne, Boston; Delmore, Lowell; Donnelly, Lawrence; Donovan, Lynn; Dooley, Taunton; Dorgan, Boston; Doyle, Worcester; Driscoll, Fall River; Durant, Lee; Falvey, Holyoke; Finkelstein, Boston; Flaherty, Boston; Foley, Lawrence; Gallagher, Boston; Gilmartin, Fitchburg; Giroux, Somerville; McDonough, Boston; McElroy, Lynn; McNulty, Boston; Morrill, Haverhill; Morris, Everett; Morrison, Boston; Murphy, Peabody; Murphy, Westfield; Nagle, Boston; O'Brien, Fall River; O'Connell, Springfield; Paul, Boston; Roach, North Adams; Rubin, Fall River; Scanlon, Lawrence; Schofield, Boston; Shea, Cambridge; Sullivan, Boston; Tobin, Salem; Welsh, Boston; Wenzler, Boston; Whalen, Brockton.

Republicans—24

Airola, Revere; Bell, Marblehead; A. M. Bessette, New Bedford; Bond, Medford; Cahill, Braintree; Carney, New Bedford; Clampit, Springfield; Cohen, Boston; Comerford, Leominster; Crosby, Arlington; Demeter, Boston; Floyd, Manchester; Hassett, Medford; Hays, Boston; Hedges, Quincy; Innes, Boston; Kirkpatrick, Holyoke; McCulloch, Adams; Otis, Pittsfield; Reinstein, Revere; Small, Truro; Tuttle, Framingham; Woekel, Methuen; Zimon, Boston.

Drive-in Theater Boon to Motorists



By a Staff Photographer

Weymouth Offers Moving Picture Innovation

Above—General View of Open-Air Theater for Autoists in South Shore Town. Left, Below—Sign Warns Driver to Use Caution. Right, Below—Here Is the Place Where Lights Go Out

Drive-in Theater at Weymouth, Mass., New England's open-air automobile theater, opens tonight, inviting motion picture patrons to enjoy gambols of their film favorites in a self-provided box.

Seven terraced rows, 50-feet wide, insure uninterrupted vision for motorists, regardless of cars arriving or leaving. Talkies are shown on a 60-foot screen, continuously after 8:30 p. m., to a capacity audience of 450 cars. Despite the large area required by the theater, motorists see the screen in the same relation as moviegoers seated in front, center, or rear rows in the regulation showhouses.

Perhaps the greatest boon to the patron of the Drive-in Theater may be that it no longer will be necessary for him to stand while a latecomer treads on his toes, murmuring, "Excuse me."

Mayor Spikes Hotel Proposal

Mayor Mansfield's mathematics, and his veto, have eliminated Young's Hotel as a possible annex to house the overflow of city departments. Answering the "suggestion" of City Council that the tenantless hotel could be purchased in a period of 15 years at an annual rental of $36,000, the Mayor pointed out that by his figures the $36,000 would become $65,600 yearly.

In a letter to the City Council the Mayor pointed out that the sum of $105,000 is owed the city in back taxes; that the city has a tax title on the property obtained in August, 1934, and finally, that instead of paying only $36,000 a year, the city would be paying in fact $65,600, as the tax on the property amounts to $29,600 a year.

"In order to purchase this property, as suggested by your committee," wrote the Mayor, "it would be necessary to raise about $165,000 by taxes because of the law which requires that an amount equivalent to 10 cents on every thousand dollars of assessed valuation of the city of the previous year be raised by taxation.

"The balance of $375,000 would have to be borrowed and that would add to the bonded debt of the city."

Curley Demands Budget Increases

Further increases in what is already the largest budget in the history of the Commonwealth are to be sought from the Legislature by Governor Curley. After the bitterest budget fight in the memory of Beacon Hill the Governor's Democrat cohorts succeeded in passing the general appropriation bill of $67,689,000, with an additional $3,200,000 for emergency flood relief. As passed the budget is but $735,000 below the amount recommended by the Governor.

After a conference with department heads the Governor announced that he would ask for the restoration of those cuts made by the Legislature. Principal among these was the slash of 25 per cent effected in the fund for the Governor's office. The Governor stated that the Legislature would "stay in session until August if necessary, until we get what is needed."

He will also seek to have the restrictions lifted from the $100,000 emergency fund, which were imposed this year by the Legislature. The expenditures of this emergency fund have hitherto been unrestricted, and have been employed for such "emergencies" as entertaining prominent visitors, support of the National Guard if it be called out to preserve order and for making up deficits in the departmental budgets.

The Republican Ways and Means Committee asserted that under Governor Curley the transfer of funds from this fund had been too liberal, especially where the Governor's own office and the Executive Council have been concerned. Therefore the Ways and Means Committee recommended and the Legislature passed provisions, which require that not less than $50,000 of this sum be held in reserve for National Guard contingencies, that $10,000 be held in reserve for the entertainment of distinguished visitors and that not more than $5000 may be transferred for the use of the Governor's office and the Council.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee, especially Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, expressed doubts as to the right of the Governor to ask for increases in items, once the budget has been passed by the Legislature. The Governor's forces point out, however, that the Constitution allows the Governor to resubmit to the Legislature those items which do not meet with his approval.

Dean of Shipping Agents to Retire

Forty-six years in one business is enough for Harry L. Porter, manager of the Boston office of Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.

At the close of business tomorrow—last business day in May—Mr. Porter quits the steamship business with the title dean of Boston shipping agents.

William J. Longridge of Quincy—more than a quarter century in the local office of that line and previously with the old Warren Line (now a part of Furness Withy & Co.), is to succeed Mr. Porter. Mr. Longridge looks back to the days when he was new in the business, and when it was a common occurrence for a steamer to take 2000 sheep and 1000 cattle out of Boston for England—a line of trade now extinct.

Scotland Sends New Type Terrier

A touch of bonny Scotland came to Boston today. The steamship Waukegan, in from London, Hull, Hamburg, Leith and Dundee, brought two Scottish border terrier pups, said to be the first of their kind ever brought to this country.

Peter Robertson of Jedburgh, Scotland, shipped the pair, which weigh only four pounds apiece, to his brother John of East Walpole The dogs when full grown weigh only eight to nine pounds apiece.

Conant Too Busy For Treasury Raid

Because he will be too busy with commencement week, Harvard's president, Dr. James Bryant Conant, has instructed his secretary to refuse the engraved invitation from the Veterans of Future Wars to their "Treasury raid and bonus disbursement" celebration in Washington on June 15. It was learned this morning that Dr. Conant had expressed regret at his inability to be present.

Invitations have been sent by the V. F. W. to 250 prominent Americans, including President and Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Cabinet and Congress, Commander James E. Van Zandt of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Commander Ray Murphy of the American Legion, and erstwhile Republican presidential candidates.

According to the invitations, which are marked R. S. V. P., there will be "dancing in the street from 4 until 6." June 15 is the date on which the prepayment of bonus checks made possible by the present Congress will take place.

Hampden County Jail Crops Will Be Canned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28—Guests of the Hampden County House of Correction will enter upon a new form of activity this summer, for Sheriff David J. Manning has leased canning equipment, purchased a supply of cans, and prepared to "put up" the crop of the jail garden for consumption during the winter months.

The Hampden County Improvement League and the Massachusetts State College extension service have supplied a stock of pamphlets designed to serve thrifty housewives as aids in canning and more than one inmate of the jail is now studying up on methods of processing vegetables and frits.

Profit in Strawberries Seen

Strawberry growing should be profitable in almost any section of Massachusetts, according to A. P. French, pomologist at the Massachusetts State College. Even during the season of home-grown berries, local growers do not supply the market needs, he stated.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	May 29	Southampton	June 4	May 29, 1:00 pm	May 29, 7:00 pm
Britannic	May 30	Southampton	June 7	May 29, 8:00 pm	May 30, 6:00 pm
Tuscania	May 30	Belfast	June 7	May 30, 3:00 pm	May 30, 6:00 am
Franconia	May 31	Glasgow	June 7	May 30, Mid.	May 30, 6:00 am
Washington	June 3	Plymouth	June 9	June 2, 8:00 pm	June 3, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Makura	San Francisco	June 3	May 29, 4:00 pm	May 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	June 5	June 1, 4:00 pm	June 1, 7:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 13	June 8, 4:00 pm	June 8, 7:30 pm

Woman Who Defied Vaccination Edict Fined on 87 Counts

GREENWICH, Conn., May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Maria J. Braught of the Bankville section of Greenwich was fined $5 on each of 87 counts today in connection with a charge she failed to send two of her children to school. The fines were imposed in Town Court by Judge William P. Mulville.

Mrs. Braught's counsel, Henry Wise of Boston, took an appeal to the Common Pleas Court in Bridgeport, Conn., posting $200 bond.

The complaint against Mrs. Braught was brought by the State Board of Education. Two years ago, she was fined $5 on each of 40 counts in connection with a similar charge.

At that time, she testified that her objection was based on her antipathy to compulsory vaccination.

Lowell Shoe Firms Face Strike if Pact Is Not Signed June 1

LOWELL, Mass., May 28 (AP)—Cliff Halligan, chairman of the Lowell branch of the joint council of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union announced yesterday that if four Lowell shoe manufacturers declined to sign new agreements by June 1 he would call for a strike vote.

Mr. Halligan said the manufacturers have refused to agree to a 40-hour week proposed by the union in new contracts. They demand, he said, a 48-hour week. The present contract with the manufacturers expires June 1, Mr. Halligan said.

The manufacturers, he added, also have turned down a proposal by the local union that officials of the national union be brought here in an effort to settle the dispute. The manufacturers have informed him, he asserted, that they would not confer with anybody with the exception of officials of the local union.

U. S. Seeks to End R. I. Worsted Strikes

(Continued from Page 9)

the Federal mediators. None of the features of the proposed woolen and worsted department's general strike is involved and there are said to be few issues to merit public sympathy.

According to information given by the firm, the strike at the Lymansville Company resulted from the discharge of a weaver, who three times previous, had been released for failure to meet even the minimum production standards. He had been replaced each time at the request of the union. Here, the management threatens to close the mill indefinitely.

Further Denials Made

In the case of the Rochambeau mill, the strike started it is reported when a woman worker in the drawing room was discharged. The management denied that this was the case stating she was "laid off temporarily" because her machine broke down.

Mr. Sylvia is reported as saying that the strike at the Crown Worsted Company was called because the machinery load was increased and so speeded up that the workers were unable to match their skill with the speed. He says that plant was closed down.

However, this assertion was denied by Henry Wood, general manager, who declared that the plant is operating and that all persons supposed to be working are at work. He said that the night shift was discontinued due to business conditions and that a machine adjustment had been made with no hardships to anyone.

Beacon Street Wins Fight For Traffic Lights

(Continued from Page 9)

to brilliant lighting. Hence, the Traffic Commission has decided that traffic lights constitute the only answer to the demands for protection By the middle of July seven corners will be equipped with the latest traffic signals with speeds being held to a maximum of 25 miles an hour.

Boulevard Program

Traffic authorities are not hesitant about laying some of the blame for intolerable traffic conditions upon Beacon Street residents who strongly opposed and defeated proposals to construct a boulevard along the Charles River basin, in back of the residences. Had this road been built, they declared, the safety and beauty of Beacon Street could have been preserved.

As it is, Beacon Street now constitutes one of the worst spots for pedestrians in the city. It is virtually impossible to get across the street at certain periods of the day without waiting several minutes for the streams of traffic to let up. During rush hours, the street becomes the path for a torrential stream of vehicles lasting a couple of hours each night.

Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues was the first site in the city for automatic traffic signals. Nine injuries and one fatality at this corner in 1930 decided the Traffic Commission in favor of the site for experimenting in traffic lights. In 1933, there were only two accidents at this corner. Last year there were five, all of them taking place early in the morning when the lights were not in operation.

Textile Workers Protest Discharge And Speeding-Up

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28 (AP)—Union officials announced that employees of four Rhode Island textile mills were on strike today for a variety of causes.

At the Rochambeau Worsted Company, 250 workers voted to strike because, they claimed, a woman employee was discharged because her machine broke down. Mill officials said the woman was temporarily laid off for another reason and were uninformed as to the reason for the strike.

A united textile workers' announcement said 50 Crown Worsted Company workers struck because of the speding-up of machines to a pace where workers could not keep up with them, while company officials said:

"All who are supposed to be working are working."

The textile union announced that strikes were also in progress at the Franklin Rayon Company and the Lymansville Company, a worsted mill.

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Listen to Fox's Morning Watch over WTIC every morning from 7 to 8
FOX'S HALL OF SCIENCE
June 1 to 6
In co-operation with Frigidaire and General Motors, Fox's will hold the only Connecticut Exhibition of the spectacular HALL OF SCIENCE. It is both entertaining and educational.
You are cordially invited.
ELEVENTH FLOOR

OUTLET
MILLINERY WOMENS APPAREL
6 Pratt Street Hartford
105 Main Street New Britain
799 Chapel Street New Haven
1105 Main Street Bridgeport
MILLINERY of Distinction
Moderately Priced

SAGE-ALLEN'S
HARTFORD, CONN.
Boys' All Wool Swim Suits
With Z-Zip! the top is off or on. Plain colored shorts with contrasting colored or striped top. Sizes 26 to 38.
$2.95
Boys' Dept. — Second Floor

THE OLD RELIABLE QUALITY SERVICE NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY
New England Laundry
Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
ALL TYPES OF FAMILY WORK SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Tel. 2-3153

STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON
Ready For Summer
Three Piece Suits of fine, imported Homespuns
White, Tan and Blossom Blue
$79.75
Two-Piece Homespun Outfits in pastel shades
$39.75
White Flannel
The Style Note for Summer
Three Piece Suits
$79.75
String Coats — in the new Washable Twi-Net. Colors are Aqua, Maize, Natural and Pink.
$16.75
115 ASYLUM STREET
Hartford, Conn.

Summer Furnishings At BULLARD'S
For Porch, Garden or Seashore
Elm Street, cor. Orange
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The New Haven Savings Bank
Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.
There Being No Stockholders
Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits $1.00 Will Start an Account
170 ORANGE STREET AT COURT
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Brides' Headquarters
Announcements
Silverware
Gifts
Traub and Cords of Matrimony Wedding Rings
The F. L. Wilson Co.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
DANBURY, CONN.
Use Our Deferred Payment Plan

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
We're Ready for Summer
Sport Fashions
for vacationtime, holidays and recreation week ends.
Youthful suits, blouses, sweaters, culottes, slacks, swim suits, beach robes, etc.
Sport Shop, Second Floor
C.E. Chappell & Sons Inc.
205 S. Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Headquarters for Genuine Palm Beach Suits
$16.75
Plain White and Fancy Patterns
Wells & Coverly
INCORPORATED
332 South Salina Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
For the Bride
Announcements
Invitations
Silverware
WEDDING RINGS with Diamonds, $10 up
H. J. HOWE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1860
201-203 So. Salina St.
Ask about our credit plan

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
EDWARDS
Modern Department Store in Three Progressive Cities . . .
Save With the Thousands Who Save with Edwards
Syracuse Rochester Buffalo

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Amos-Rice Coal Co.
COAL and COKE
200 E. GENESEE ST.
Tel. 2-4151

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CORDS of MATRIMONY
Roth Jewelry Co.
INCORPORATED
121 E. Washington St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
The Pick of the Fashion Crop in our NEW COTTON SHOP
second floor

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

MAY IS HUB MONTH
Watch The Hub during May! We're celebrating Hub Month with a series of events that will give every member of the family an opportunity to dress up for spring and summer at long-to-be-remembered savings.
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

MATTRESSES
BOX SPRINGS
PILLOWS
DOWN COMFORTS
RENOVATED
Stored FREE Until Fall
Get Our Estimate
C. H. LEARS, Inc.
SLUMBER MAID BEDDING
413 N. HOWARD STREET
Vernon 3464
BALTIMORE, MD.

FOLDING ARM CHAIRS
$1
Frames constructed of selected northern wood and varnished. Attractive canvas coverings, serviceable and enduring. Built-in seat is doubly reinforced.
HOCHSCHILD KOHN & CO.
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Marghab Linens

This is our invitation to come see this fine art translated into linen. Luncheon and bridge sets, dinner doilies and napkins, banquet cloths, breakfast tray sets and guest towels—all exquisitely designed and hand embroidered.
LYCETT, Inc.
317 North Charles Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Modern Art Beauty Salon
222 Taylor Bldg.
Stone 3100

Coiffures
For the woman who wants a distinguished style . . . one that is easily managed, too.
Anne Morris, Managing Director

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Dorothy Gray SUNBURN CREAM . . . $1
We carry a full line of Dorothy Gray Toilet Preparations
B. FORMAN CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CORDS of MATRIMONY
Wedding Rings
The newest in nuptial requisites sold exclusively in Rochester by
E. J. Scheer, Inc.
JEWELERS
259 E. MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Our Grocery Department
Is Always Ready To Serve You With Complete Lines Of
CANNED GOODS
FRESH VEGETABLES
FRESH FRUITS
BAKED GOODS
MEATS
Everything Modestly Priced Always the Best Quality
PHONE STONE 6500
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

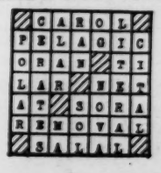
BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop O'Neill's
May Sales
Fine Linens
O'Neill's
Charles Street at Lexington
BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop at
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
Style Without Extravagance

BALTIMORE, MD.
Groceries Vegetables
Provisions Poultry
Independent Beef Co.
531-533 Rose Hill Terrace
University 2251-2252
897 North Howard Street
Vernon 7430-7431
Use COCOMALT

BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Leads the United States

During the first quarter of 1936 The Sun published more advertising in the following major classifications than any other 6-day evening newspaper in the country.

TOTAL ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Newark News
3. Providence Bulletin
4. Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger
5. Akron Beacon Journal
6. New York World-Telegram

DEPARTMENT STORE ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger
3. New York World-Telegram
4. Newark News
5. Boston Traveler
6. Cleveland Press

GENERAL ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Cincinnati Times-Star
3. Philadelphia Bulletin
4. New York World-Telegram
5. Newark News
6. Providence Bulletin

FINANCIAL ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Boston Traveler
3. Chicago Daily News
4. Boston Transcript
5. Hartford Times
6. Providence Bulletin

RETAIL ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger
3. Providence Bulletin
4. New York World-Telegram
5. Hartford Times
6. Akron Beacon Journal

TOTAL DISPLAY ADVERTISING

1. THE NEW YORK SUN
2. Providence Bulletin
3. Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger
4. New York World-Telegram
5. Hartford Times
6. Boston Traveler

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Summer Souvenirs

FOR boys and girls who like to make unusual collections and who are building little museums of their own, there are many interesting things to be found that will be worth-while souvenirs of the summer, whether vacations are spent in one place, in short trips or in distant travel.

If you spend part of your summer at the beach or travel alongshore, you may have a good time collecting sand. There are many colors and varieties of sand, for some is white and smooth as velvet, and other sands are red, yellow and gray.

Some sand is light and sparkling, while on other shores the sand is moist and claylike. Perhaps you will visit a seashore where there are "singing sands," which make a peculiar noise when you walk on them.

The best way to keep your sand souvenirs is to put each kind in a small bottle or little glass jar. On each bottle paste a label, writing or printing on it the name of the place where you got the sand and the date. Some people who have traveled widely have collected specimens of sand from each river shore and ocean beach where they stopped, and after a few years they have an interesting and unusual souvenir of their trips.

Seaweed and Shells

At the beach you can watch for the seaweed brought in by the tide, and if you have sharp eyes you may capture many odd varieties while you are bathing.

Some of the stones piled up on the sands may be very beautiful, but for a collection it is most interesting to gather those of a certain kind or shape. One boy decided to collect only round stones in his vacation, and he soon had all his friends on the lookout for specimens to add to his collection.

Really round stones were hard enough to find to make the search interesting and the souvenirs unusual. A girl made a pretty collection by saving all the white stones she found.

There are all kinds of shells to collect, and again it is more fun to limit your choice to certain specimens. A collection of snail shells, from the tiniest to the largest, would be well worth a summer's search.

Some girls who were fond of giving parties spent one summer collecting any kinds of shells that could be used for dishes. They found small shells suitable for butter plates and larger shells that would hold candies and peanuts. With the help of a brother they pasted little shells on boxes for decoration and made tiny pincushions to fit into other shells. Before wintertime they had a number of pretty gifts ready for the holidays.

One boy happened to see pictures of shells in various parts of the world and he started sending to foreign ports for different specimens. Friends became interested in his hobby and remembered him when they were traveling. In the "museum" which he kept in a bookcase, he had many unusual shells carefully labeled, which have already been on exhibition in schools and libraries.

In the woods there are mosses and ferns which make interesting collections. Perhaps it would be a little unusual to hunt for the smallest flowers you could find, and some beautiful little plants are less than an inch high, so you will have to look keenly to find them. One girl chose blue as her summer color and saved every blue flower, weed, plant and blossom she found all summer and pressed them carefully in a flower scrapbook.

Weeds are much prettier than most people realize, and a summer's collection of the weeds to be found in different places would be a worth-while hobby, especially if you found their right names and their habits. Some weeds must be cleared out of gardens and fields because they injure other growth, while other weeds may be cultivated for their color and grace.

How much do you know about herbs? Very few people seem to know much about them, and yet from ancient times, through Bible history and up to modern days herbs have been an important part of nature's offerings. A collection of herbs with stories about them, would be worth several summers' work.

How About Seeds?

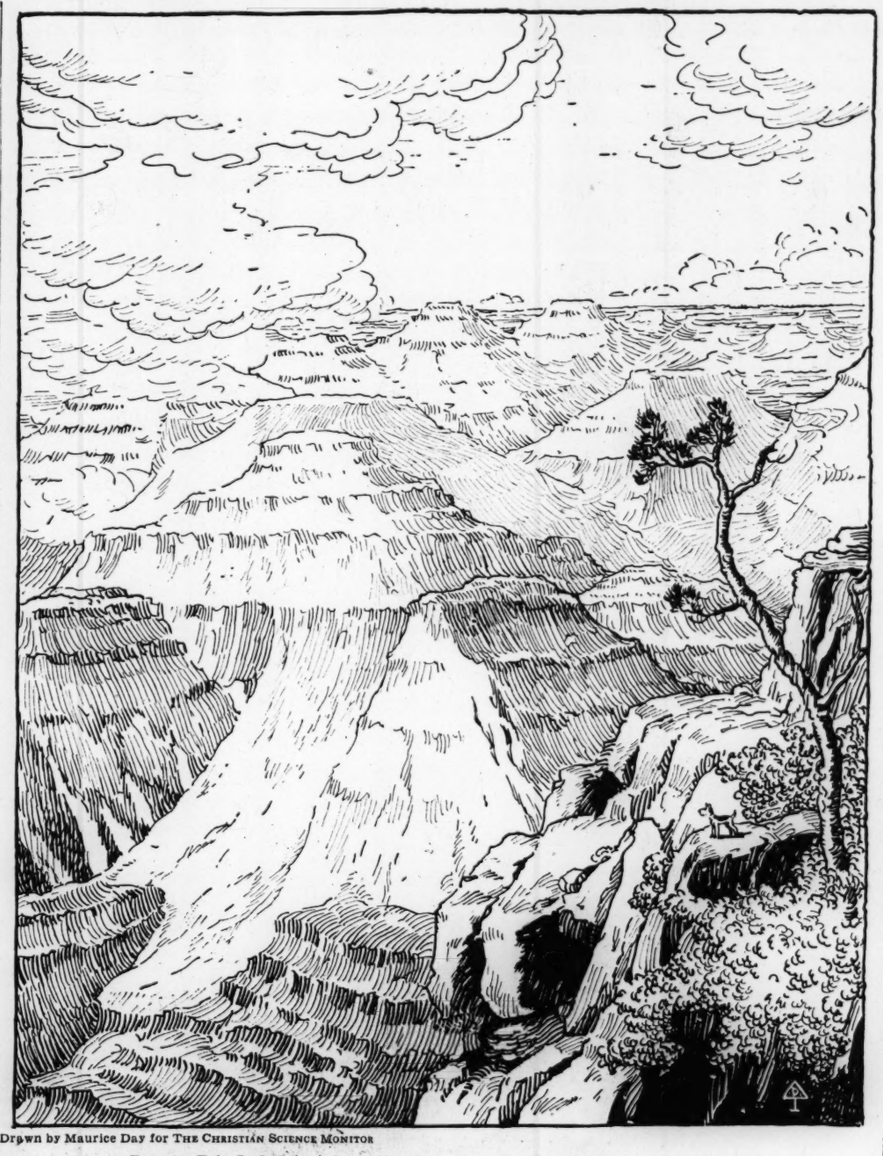
Did you ever think of collecting seeds? Thousands of varieties of seeds mature every year, but hardly any two of them are alike. They are of many sizes and colors, rough, smooth and sharp, so tiny you can hardly see them and of many funny shapes.

Leaves are interesting, and you may be surprised how many varieties you will find even in one orchard or in the woods. One boy decided to try to get a leaf from each kind of tree mentioned in the Bible. Another boy wondered how many different trees were growing in his own town and he found he had started on a hobby that finally interested the whole community. A girl made a historical scrapbook of leaves taken from trees made famous by celebrated events or which grew near famous houses.

Somewhat concerned with trees and yet in a different way is the hobby of a young man who collected pieces of wood of queer shapes. Whenever he went for a walk he watched for odd pieces of wood, old tree branches and useless sticks. He found pieces of wood shaped like animals, letters of the alphabet, and weird figures.

Whether by lake, river or seashore, or in the fields and woods, nature has many things worth searching for, finding out about and keeping.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS



Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bonnie Felt Infinitesimal as She Gazed at the Grand Canyon in Arizona

Hostess Work in a Hotel

JOAN'S parents were wondering what work she would go into, now that they had found college simply could not be managed.

While the family were on a short trip, they stayed over a few days at a well-managed hotel. Joan had always enjoyed staying at hotels and delighted in thinking of the numbers of people who made their homes in them for longer or shorter periods.

She had heard that hotel management was an interesting field, but she felt it would be too much for her. At 17 she wanted some work that did not look from the outside as if it were such a heavy undertaking.

On this latest visit to a hotel, she had a good deal of fun observing for herself how many branches of work were important in making a hotel successful. There was the front of the hotel with its offices, its lounge and its tea rooms and dining rooms. There was the back of the house where the workers spent busy days providing and caring for the needs of the guests. Then there were the management and executive departments that held the whole structure together and brought both guest and manager the benefits of careful supervision.

A Sightseeing Tour

Joan's parents were somewhat amazed when their daughter told them she had made an engagement to be shown through the large hotel. With the confidence of youth, she had approached the lady who acted as hotel hostess, who quickly made arrangements for her to see the inside workings of the large establishment.

When the girl returned to the spotless kitchens where food was prepared and saw the care taken in the work, she knew that the food problem, clean kitchens, the buying of food supplies, dietetic knowledge and food preparation in all its details opened a surprisingly large field for anyone interested in this side of hotel management.

Coming from the linen rooms where the huge supplies of clean linens were kept, Joan realized that here was another department which it would take keen judgment and special knowledge to conduct properly.

Room decoration and furnishings, Joan was told by her guide, was a line of hotel work that many young women were making a study of. Here was needed much the same knowledge that any interior decorator used, but on somewhat a different scale.

Hostess Work

But when she was given an insight into hostess work in a hotel, Joan felt sure this was the work that she would choose. The hostess in charge told her there were many allied jobs that gave workers chances to meet interesting people continually and to test their skill in serving them well.

There was the "Social or Women's Activity Director," whom some hotels and larger institutions employ for the comfort of their guests; there was the "Executive Secretary" who does many things to attract new patrons and make the wheels of the hotel run smoothly all the day long; there was the "Assistant Manager," a post that includes many duties and splendid co-operation, and there was the "Hostess" job that offers many attractive compensations.

When Joan said confidently that she was going to take up hostess work, the woman who had spent years in the work met her enthusiasm with interest. She told her that there were good schools which gave helpful instruction by mail. Such schools had as their heads men and women who had long years of training in every branch of hotel work; when one branch was taught a pupil it fitted in with all the other branches of hotel work.

If one worked faithfully and intelligently with such a course they might be placed by these schools at the end of their training. A girl of the robust type, willing to enter hotel service along some line of commercial work in the office or some line of kitchen work as a helper, could go on with her studies at the same time she would be gaining an insight into the daily problems that constantly arise in the best managed place and would receive first hand information as to how these problems are handled in remarkably quick time and so smoothly as well.

Joan decided that she would take such instruction seriously and she would also not minimize the need of a more careful check-up on her manners, her interest in all classes of people, her determination to learn more of the world and all the places where people come from and are going to.

She could do daily work on observing, too, what made people happy, what traits many of them had in common, and what was the secret of meeting the public with grace, ease and helpfulness.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

(This is the last of 16 articles giving helpful hints as to how girls and boys may begin to fit themselves for their future work even before they leave high school, which have appeared on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

Gardens and Other Things

Book Reviews

Shall We Make a Garden?

SPRINGTIME and new books for young gardeners quite naturally belong to each other. "The Gardener's First Year," by Alfred Bates, is just the sort of book to arouse enthusiasm and practical application if one has anything of the gardener in one's makeup.

The book has the advantage, too, of being written by an expert, for Mr. Bates is contributing editor to the National Horticultural Magazine. He remembers the urgent but often unanswered questions of his boyhood, and in this book undertakes to answer them for others who may be setting out upon "that wonderful adventure of gardening."

All the details of preparing the soil, sowing the seed, watering the garden, staking, cutting flowers, saving seed are simply and clearly given, along with a certain amount of botanical information.

In particular the author has been at pains to explain the "why" and "wherefore" of various operations, and this not only adds greatly to the interest of the book, but will make of its young readers intelligent rather than rule-of-thumb gardeners.

Such practical aids as a descriptive list of flowers (illustrated), seed planting tables, and a short chapter on garden books have been added, but in spite of its practical value "The Gardener's First Year" has nothing stodgy about it. It is thoroughly readable—a book to be enjoyed.

Old Newburyport

PENELOPE ELLEN, Cressy and Thudy are the "Three Little Girls of 1840" who provide the subtitle for Miss Ethel Parton's new book, "Penelope Ellen." Penelope, daughter of Captain Purvis, is the heroine.

The girls live in the old New England town of Newburyport, as did Miss Parton's "Tabitha Mary, a Little Girl of 1810." Friends of Tabitha Mary will be interested to meet her again in this volume, as Ned Cherry's mother, hostess to the children on their visit to Boston to see the Fair. What an adventure that was, for they went by train—the first train ride of their lives!

Miss Parton has lived most of her life in Newburyport and her story has historic background. "I have tried," she writes, "to make the episodes of a very simple story grow naturally from the background, movements and events of the year 1840 as they affected Newburyport—including also the preceding December of 1839. The three terrific storms of that wild month are historic."

Not only the storms, but the extension of the railway—which already ran from Boston to Ipswich—to their own Newburyport made this an exciting year for the three little girls. It was presidential election year, too. Can you guess why Penny's puppy was christened "Tyler Too?" And of course there were all their own personal joys and sorrows by the way, to be read and enjoyed today by girls of 1936.

The Gardener's First Year, by Alfred Bates. New York: Longman's, Green & Co. $2.

Penelope Ellen, Three Little Girls of 1840, by Ethel Parton. Illustrated by Margaret Platt. New York: Viking Press. $2.

Snuggled Under Carter's Blanket, When They Camped for the Night in a Grove of Piñon Trees Near Gallup, New Mexico, Bonnie Enjoyed Watching the Fire

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Eight

The Great Gorge

TWO days after they left Taos, New Mexico, Bonnie heard her mistress, who was sitting in the front seat of the automobile and examining a map, say, "This must be Gallup." The master drove into a grove of piñon or low pine trees, and that night, when it was dark enough to imagine almost anything, he made a fire of branches, on the ground.

The whole family, including Jim and Carter, rolled themselves in blankets and lay watching the smoke as it curled off into the blackness of the surrounding scene. Bonnie snuggled close to each one in turn, so as not to show partiality, and finally fell asleep and dreamed of Indians.

On the following day, as she was digging about an evergreen bush and carefully avoiding a prickly cactus next to it, she felt something jump in front of her. Looking up she saw the strangest kind of rabbit she had ever seen, with long legs projecting behind him as he leaped, and very large ears sticking up like wings. "Oh, the jack-rabbit!" she heard the master exclaim.

"Oh—" breathed Carter.

"Oo—" murmured Jim.

The master stopped the car. Without a word every one got out and stood staring, while Bonnie walked out onto a ledge of rock at the edge of the road.

For what seemed miles before them, and almost a mile below them, stretched peak after peak of reddish rock, with what appeared to be terraces edged with purple, gray, pink, green and brown up their steep, unforested slopes.

"The Grand Canyon," the master explained. "We are now in northern Arizona."

"But what makes it like that?" asked Carter.

"It is a gorge," his father replied, "cut by the Colorado River. The word Canyon comes from the Spanish and means a tube or hollow."

Bonnie felt infinitesimal as she looked and looked and looked.

(This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.)

Stanley Baldwin and a Famous Old Piano

THERE is a story about the piano that the English Prime Minister and his wife have just presented to the new hostel for girls in Oakley Street, Chelsea, London.

Many years ago the piano stood in the drawing room of a Scottish family by name of Macdonald. The four Macdonald sisters played on it until they grew up, when one married the artist Burne-Jones, another married the artist, Sir Edward Poynter, and a third married Mr. Kipling and became Rudyard Kipling's mother.

So there was only one sister left to play the piano, and when she married Mr. Alfred Baldwin, she took the piano with her to her new home, where the little boy, who was afterwards to become the Prime Minister of England, practiced scales on its keys.

When Mr. Stanley Baldwin married and had a family of his own, the piano had to bear up against the strummings of six children, two boys and four girls, and stood the strain so well that it is still in good condition and giving of its best. It is little wonder that the hostel in Oakley Street is proud of it.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Market Continues Dull, With General List Highly Irregular

Commodity and Money Markets

Aviation Shares Show Strength In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Efforts to resume the advance met with only partial success in today's stock market.

Airplane issues were given an upward ride, along with a few specialties, but the steels, rails, motors and oils moved listlessly in a restricted range.

Wright Aeronautical, a 10-share stock, sprinted some 8 points. American Woolen preferred got up 3. Commercial Credit and Dome were down 1 each. Fractional gainers included Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, United Aircraft, Pullman, Curtiss-Wright, North American and American Water Works

Late Tone Irregular

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

Bonds, commodities and foreign currencies were steady.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol directors declared a 25-cent dividend against 50 cents paid in previous quarters for more than a year. The stock, weak recently, improved slightly.

Leaders of the steel industry, attending the meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute here, said the outlook for production was the best in five years. It was added, though, that earnings for some of the companies were not running along with expanding output. Warnings were also sounded against tax legislation that might halt progress.

The $2,000,000,000 June financing program, announced by the Treasury, was of much interest to banking quarters in that it will be a record peacetime borrowing operation.

Bond Changes Slight

Values in the bond market showed minor changes today over the greater part of the list.

A small and miscellaneous group of issues pushed ahead for sizable gains, ranging from around a point in loans of Republic Steel, American Rolling Mill, Chesapeake Corp. and Studebaker, to nearly 3 points in American Type Founders convertible 5s.

These gains were established in early trading. Most other corporate loans were steady but quiet.

Announcement of the Treasury's June financing program appeared to have little or no effect on the U. S. government list which remained quiet and fairly even under routine trading operations.

A few minor advances in the Treasury issues, recorded at the opening, were shaded or canceled in subsequent forenoon dealings. Treasury 2¾'s, 1948, and 3¼'s, 1944, ruled a little ahead through the second hour, while most others dipped 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point. The guaranteed obligations were unchanged to 4-32ds lower.

Business in the foreign sector was marked by a fairly sharp decline in French 7's in a very narrow market. Italian loans were steady. Fractionally lower levels were set by some of the South Americans.

Minneapolis Wheat Jumps 3c; Other Markets Firm

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—Three cents jump of prices at Minneapolis and reports some sections of spring crop territory are suffering from high temperatures strengthened wheat markets everywhere today.

Apprehension over high temperatures was increased by word that dry conditions prevail over a fairly large part of the spring wheat belt. Something of an offset was possibilities of showers.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛-⅝ above yesterday's finish, July 84⅛-¼, Sept. 84-84⅛, corn unchanged to ⅜ lower, July 59⅞-60, oats ⅛-¼ up, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial issues were in better demand during today's trading in the stock market, silks, tobacco and some oil shares selling higher. Transatlantic shares declined, while German bonds closed firmer and gilt-edged securities held steady. The closing tone was quiet.

Paris: Labor troubles had an unsettling effect in the Bourse, Government bonds, industrials, rentes and railroad issues being particularly heavy. The remainder of the list showed a firmer tone and the market closed irregular.

Liverpool: Cotton prices moved narrowly with scattered Bombay and local buying. Continued dryness in the eastern U. S. cotton belt restricted offerings.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	38	41	First, N Y	1895	1920
City	34	37	Manh'tt'n	277/8	307/8
Commerc'l	169	174	Public	39¾	42¾
Fifth Av	450	475	Trade Bk	150	155

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	55½	58½	Fulton	207	215
Banca C I	105	110	Guaranty	286	295
Bk N Y&T	492	500	Irving	15	17
Bronx	8	10	Kings Co	9⅞	11⅜
Brooklyn	111	116	Law Tit&G	1675	1700
Cen Hanvr	110	115	Mfrs.	45⅜	48⅜
Chemical	54	57	New York	119	124
Lawyers	45	48	Title Guar	9⅜	11⅜
Empire	23	25	Unit Stats	1945	1975

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Nat Shaw	26⅝	28⅝	Merchants	398	408
First Nat	44⅝	46⅝	Sec Nat	138	148

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	151	155	HarrisT&S	375	400
First Nat	252	257	Northrn T	700	725

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	54	56	Home	368	372
Am Alli	24½	26½	North River	27	29
Gt Amer	27¾	29¾	Spgfld Fire	130	134
Hartford	74½	76½	U S Fire	51⅜	53⅜

Virginia Tourist Trade

RICHMOND, Va.—Tourist trade in Virginia during 1935 was worth $81,000,000 to the State, under the most conservative of estimates, according to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, in its Commonwealth Magazine. During the last year the Old Dominion entertained 16,200,000 visitors.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 28	Last May 27
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	49	49	49	..
137/8	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	11¼	11	11	11¼
617/8	58	Air Reduction N	60⅜	59¾	59¾	60½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	31	31	31	31
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	197¼	195¾	197¼	197
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25	24	24	25
9½	6¾	Allied Stores	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
74⅜	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73¾	73⅜	73¾	..
80½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	45¼	45	45	44¾
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
47½	34	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	43⅜	43	43⅜	42½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50	50	50	50¾
55½	42⅛	Am Bank Note (½b)	45½	45	45	45
130½	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	129	128	129	126¼
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	130	129	129	129½
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35⅜
23¼	57⅞	Am Car & F pf	65	65	65	65
58¾	31	Am Chain	51½	51	51	51½
95¼	87⅝	Am Chicle (3f) (4)	88¾	88¾	88¾	89¼
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9	9	9	..
32⅝	22¾	Am Com Alcohol	22½	22⅛	22½	22½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	91	91	91	..
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	34	34	34	34½
37¼	25	Am & For Pow 6	29	29	29	..
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	14½	14½	14½	14½
16⅛	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16¾	16½	16¾	16
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
46	36¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36½	36½	..
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	39¾	39½	39½	40
4⅜	3	Am Ice	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10	9¾	9¾	10½
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	28	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
95½	66	Am Loco pf	74½	74½	74½	75
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1.80)	24⅛	24	24⅛	24⅛
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	12¼	12	12⅛	12
35⅞	27	Am Metal	29⅛	29	29⅛	29½
13⅞	7½	Am Power & Lt	11¾	11¼	11⅛	11⅜
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	50⅛	50	50¼	50
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	58¾	57½	57½	58¼
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27⅞	27	27	27⅜
27	18	Am Seating vtc	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
33¼	25⅝	Am Shipbldg (2)	30	30	30½	..
81½	56⅝	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝	78
152⅜	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	148¾	148¾	148¾	..
108	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	108½	108½	108½	..
73½	57½	Am nuff (3f)	64¼	64	64	..
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	29⅜	29½	29½	29
36	26¼	Am Stores (2)	26⅜	26½	26¾	26½
61⅜	48¼	Am Sugar pf (2)	56	56	56	56
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	165⅞	164⅜	165	165
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91½	91½	91½	92
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93	92½	92¾	92¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	143	143	143	..
11⅝	9¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	11½	11	11	11
25¼	19⅛	Am W & E	22¾	22⅛	22½	22¼
104⅞	92¾	Am Wat 1pf (6)	104	104	104	..
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	9⅜	8⅜	9	8½
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen pf (2g)	64¾	61¼	63½	60½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
7¾	3⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	4
39⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	34	33¼	33¼	34½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20¼	20	20	20⅜
15	10⅛	Andes Copper n	11	11	11	..
50	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37½
122	119	Archer Dan pf (7)	118	118	118	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	72½	72½	72½	..
62⅝	47⅛	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	53⅛	53	53	53⅛
15	5½	Arnold Constable (½)	12¾	12	12⅛	11⅞
22⅛	8¼	Artloom Corp	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½
17¾	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16	16	16¼
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	72	71¼	71¼	71¾
104⅝	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	101	101	100⅛
35¾	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	26
16⅞	11	Atl Gulf & W I	19⅛	17	17⅛	15½
18½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	21½	20¼	21	20
112½	111⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	112½	112½	112½	112½
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	27½	27¼	27¼	27½
73	48	*Atlas Powder (2f)	60	60	60	59½
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)*	124½	124½	124⅜	..
54¼	27⅝	Auburn Auto	30¼	30	30¼	30⅜
10⅛	6⅜	Austin Nichols	6½	6½	6¾	6½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
54½	29½	Baldwin L2pf (h)	41½	41	41	41⅝
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	18¾	18⅜	18½	18½
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	26⅛	26	26	25¾
117½	112¼	*Bangor & Ar pf (7)	113	113	113	115
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60f)	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
18¼	17⅛	*Bayuk Cigar (2¼)	18⅝	18⅜	18½	18⅝
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1¾e)	22⅞	22½	22¾	22¾
109½	107	Beatrice Cr pf (7)	111⅛	111¼	111⅛	..
90½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	91½	91½	91½	91
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	28⅝	28	28	28
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21⅞	20⅞	21	20⅞
57¼	48	Best Co (2f)	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	53¾
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	53⅛	51⅜	51¾	52⅝
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅛
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (½)	35½	35	35½	34¾
20¼	14⅞	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
24½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	20½	19½	20	19½
63¼	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	74½	74¼	74⅜	74
18⅝	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	48	47	47	48
48⅛	40¼	Bristol Myers (2f)	43¼	43¼	43¼	43⅜
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47¼	46 47	47¼	46½
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	103¾	104	103⅞
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	8	8	8	8⅛
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	46¼	45¾	45¾	46⅛
65⅝	50	Brown Shoe (3)	52	52	52	51½
13	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	9	9	9	9
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	11	10¾	10¾	11
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	109	108½	108½	..
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15⅜	14⅞	15	15¼
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
3⅝	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	11⅞	11	11⅞	11¼
31⅛	20¾	Bullard (¼b)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24¾	24¼	24¼	..
33¼	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26⅛	26	26	26
6⅞	2⅝	Butte Cop & Zinc	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
25¼	16½	Byers	18⅜	17½	17½	18½
74	56¼	Byers pf	58	58	58	57½
25¾	22	Byron Jackson (1)	25½	24¾	24⅞	25
		—C—				
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
14	6	Calumet ⅞ Hecla (¼b)	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1½)	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	12½	12	12	12½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
100⅞	91	Canf C&D st (5)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	161½	158	158	160
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	75½	74½	74¾	74
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	24	22¾	23½	23
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	60	60	60	59⅞
35¼	25⅜	Central Agulree 1½¶)	28	28	28	28⅜
58	47¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54½	53½	54	55
19¼	12¼	Certain-Teed	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	13¼
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	98	94	98	94¾
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57½	57⅛	57⅜	57¼
1¼	1¼	Chi & Eastern Ill (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	9½	9⅛	9⅛	13⅜
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	29⅞	29	29	29⅞
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3	2¾	2¾	3
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	8½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
56	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	46	46	46	45½
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	4	4	4	4¼
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
30¼	20½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	22½	22½	22½	21¾
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	8
103⅞	95½	Chrysler (6)	97⅜	96¼	96¾	97
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
7⅜	4⅜	City Stores	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	36	35½	35½	35⅞
46	35	Cleve Cliffs pf (1f)	38¾	38⅛	38½	38½
87	82	Cleve & Pitts (3½)	87	87	87	..
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	55	55	55	54
99¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	97⅜	97	97⅜	97¾
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	14	13¾	13⅞	14
106½	102¾	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	104¼	102¾	104¼	104⅛
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	45½	4 43¾	44¾	44¾
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	17	17	17	17
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
49	24	Colo F&I pf (h)	27½	26½	27½	26⅝
36¼	21⅛	Colo & Southern	32¾	32⅛	32½	32¼
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	28½	28½	28½	28¾
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19¼
102	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101	101	101	101½
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	121	121	121	..
61¼	44	Comm Credit (2½)	61⅛	60¼	61⅛	60
115	110	Comm Credit pf (5½)	113	112¾	113	..
82¾	55	Com Inv Tr (3.60f)	80½	79¾	80½	79¾
110½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	107¼	106½	107	106⅞
24⅜	16⅜	Comm Solvents (.60)	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜
3½	2¼	Comwlth & So	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
8½	59¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	70	70	70	70¾
44½	34	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34½
20	10	Consol Ry & Lt	14¼	13¼	13¼	14
13⅜	8¼	Consol Cigar	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	..
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
4⅜	2¾	Consol Coal vtc	3¼	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	16⅛	Consol Coal vtc pf	17	17	17	18
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Flim Ind	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
20⅛	15¼	Consol Flim pf (1g)	17	17	17	16⅞
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	33	32⅛	32¼	32⅜
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	12	11¾	11⅞	12
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	8⅜	8	8	..
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	½	⅜	⅜	⅜
26¼	15¾	Container n	16⅝	16¾	16¾	16⅝
19⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	14	13⅝	13⅝	14
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	76	76	76	..
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	75⅜	74⅞	75¼	75
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	37¼	38⅞	38⅞	39
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
38½	29	Cont Oil (1)	30⅜	29¼	29¼	29¾
46	29	Cont Steel (2)	32	32	32	32
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	60½	59¾	59¾	60¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	78⅛	77½	77½	78
168⅛	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	166	165¾	166	..
7⅜	4¼	Coty	5	4¾	4¾	5
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
37⅛	25⅝	Crosley Radio (½b)	25½	25½	25½	26
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	52½	52⅜	52½	52½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zellar vtc	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
41	28	Crucible Steel	32¾	32½	32¾	32½
2⅞	1½	Cuba Co	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
18½	12⅛	Cuba Ry pf	13½	12½	13½	..
14¼	6¼	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96	96	96	96
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	18½	18½	18⅛	18¾
104	99½	*Curtis Pub pf (7)	103	103	103	103⅝
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¼
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16¼	15½	16	15¼
90	76	Cushman 7% (3½)	80	80	80	..
70½	48	Cushman 8%	45	45	45	..
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	53½	53	53½	53
		—D—				
9¾	7⅜	Davega Pf (.30f)	8	8	8	..
89¼	52	Deere & Co	78½	78½	78½	78
26	19½	Deisel W G (1½f)	23½	23	23½	23½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	41	41	41	41½
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	16⅞	16	16⅛	16⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
153	128	Detroit Edison (4)	140⅞	140⅛	140½	140
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23½	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½¶)	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
59⅛	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	58	56¾	58	56½
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	58⅞	57½	57⅝	57¼
3	1⅞	Duluth So Sh pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 28	Last May 27
8¼	5	Dunhill Inter	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶	143⅞	143	143	144
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	113¾	114	..
25	18	Durham Hos pf	18	18	18	..
		—E—				
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	160½	160½	160½	161
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	32¼
9¼	5¾	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜
44⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36¼	35½	35½	36
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	13	12½	12½	12½
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	16⅛	15½	15½	16
66	29½	El Pw⅞L 6% pf	66	64½	64½	65½
71¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	70½	68¾	68¾	70⅛
55¼	44⅞	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	45½	45⅜	45½	45
71½	45½	Engineers PS 5pf	69¾	69¾	69¾	70¼
7⅜	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg	6⅜	6¼	6½	6¼
17⅜	11	Erie RR	13	13	13	13⅜
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	20	19½	19⅜	20
40⅞	29	Evans Products (1)	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅝
		—F—				
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	14¾	13½	13⅞	13½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	49½	48¼	48¼	48⅜
155	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	149	149	149	..
41½	31⅜	Fajardo Sug (2)	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅜
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	21	21	21	..
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
26	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	26	25¾	26	25¾
49⅛	38	Fidelity Ph Fire (1.20¶)	40¼	40	40	40
33⅛	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.2f)	28¾	28½	28⅝	28½
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104	104	104	104
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	45½	45	45½	45⅞
11¾	4⅛	Follansbee B (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
111½	109½	Food Mach n pf (4½)	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
38¾	24⅛	Foster-Wheeler	29¾	28½	28½	28¾
127	105	Foster-Wheel pf	107½	106	107½	107
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31¾
35	27½	Freeport Texas (1)	30	30	30	29½
53½	31½	Fuller 2nf	34½	34	34	34
75	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	59	58	58	58½
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
18¼	11½

Business and Industry

U. S. Debt June 15 to Total $32,600,000,000, New High Peak

Commerce and Finance

Bethlehem Steel Head Asks Less Federal Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—"Menacing attempts" to exercise political control over American economic affairs in the lives of citizens were roundly scored by Eugene C. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and head of the American Iron and Steel Institute, in opening the Institute's general meeting for 1936 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

"This is not a partisan issue," Mr. Grace said. "We know that administrations change; that federal power may be used one way today and another way tomorrow; that the same power in the hands of an administration that is sympathetic to the best interests of the people can equally be used by a reactionary administration to completely crush labor and industry.

Recovery Delayed

"While business generally has shown improvement, progress toward sound and permanent recovery is being seriously delayed by continual experimentation and failure to recognize the proper functions, needs and accomplishments of business and industry."

Mr. Grace declared industry had no thought of asking to be let alone to do as it pleased without regard to the rights of others and the public interest, but said that the danger he saw in the present situation was that "regulation has gone too far."

"Strong and efficient government does not mean bureaucracy interfering with or seeking to control all the details of life and the lawful conduct of commercial and personal affairs," he added.

"There are as many men employed in the steel industry today as there were in 1929," he said, although in industries strongly unionized "there is a greater proportion of unemployment than in those industries which are free from arbitrary restrictions.

"The only sure way to cure unemployment and to solve the problem of relief is to increase production," he held. "The only sound way to administer relief is for neighbors to pass on the needs of neighbors."

Mr. Grace came out strongly for "strengthening belief in American initiative and achievement, relief from excessive cost of government and guarantees of the right of opportunity of the American worker to employment without interference or coercion from any source."

Need Confidence

"We need a condition of confidence so that the investment public may feel assured of obtaining adequate and reliable returns upon their savings," he said. "We need to have an effective and workable basis for social security and to restore relief to a sound basis of local administration. We must be allowed to have unhampered efficiency in production, so that industry may pay wages leading to an improved standard of living and so that lower costs to the public may provide an increased purchasing power for everyone.

"Above all, our people, whether they be laborers or capitalists, must be made to feel that spirit of confidence in themselves, in the interests of the country and in their national life which will permit them to forge forward to still higher standards of accomplishment and living."

Heads of industry addressed the morning session, while the afternoon was devoted to a review of technical and metallurgical progress of the year.

Kansas City Insurance Concern Is Insolvent

KANSAS CITY, Kan., May 28 (AP)—Federal District Judge John C. Pollock declared that the Federal Reserve Life Insurance Company here—its policies issued were estimated to aggregate $70,000,000—was insolvent because of "wrongful management."

William R. Baker, former Kansas commissioner of insurance, took over its direction after his appointment as receiver by Judge Pollock who acted on an application filed by W. W. Holloway, Kansas City, a stockholder.

"Aside from the hopelessly insolvent condition of the defendant company," Judge Pollock wrote in referring to the company's administration prior to its reorganization in 1929, "there have been the most flagrant acts of mismanagement and waste of assets by the officers, directors and controlling stockholders."

Jerome S. Koehler, who was appointed attorney for Mr. Baker, said the company had about 30,000 policyholders, most of them living in Kansas and Missouri. The company, he said, had issued policies aggregating $70,000,000. He estimated its assets at $7,000,000 and its liabilities at approximately $8,000,000.

B. & M. Given $2,000,000 PWA Flood Repair Loan

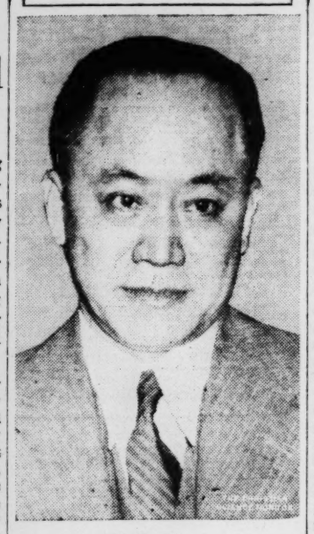
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—A loan of $2,000,000 was allotted from the PWA's revolving fund to the Boston & Maine Railroad for rehabilitation and repairs to railroad property damaged by floods during March, according to an announcement by Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator. No grant is involved.

The Boston & Maine Railroad suffered substantial property damage when the Connecticut, Millers, Merrimac and Saco Rivers flooded. Many miles of railroad were under water causing numerous washouts and slides, as well as damage to bridges in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

A very high percentage of the cost of repairs will be labor costs. The loan will provide a large amount of employment at once throughout the area served by the railroad.

China's Silver Salesman



K. P. Chen
Chairman of the Currency Board of China and Head of a Committee That Negotiated the Recent Agreement Through Which the United States Will Buy Silver From China

New Six-Year High For Farmers' Cash Income Is Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Farmers' cash income reached a new six-year high in the first four months of this year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economists.

Income to date this year is the largest since 1930, with further gains in prospect.

The total from sales of products plus government benefit payments was $2,079,000,000 in the first four months compared with $1,970,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1935.

Larger marketings this month have tended to offset lower prices of wheat, cattle, hogs, butter fat and wool, it is stated.

"Farm income in the second half of 1936 will depend to some extent on the new crop yields," says the bureau, "but it is probable that if industrial activity is maintained at the levels now in prospect, income will continue to exceed that of a year ago."

The total for the first four months includes $2,017,000,000 from marketings, and $62,000,000 in governmental rental and benefit payments. This compares with $1,749,000,000 from marketings last year, and $221,000,000 from rentals and benefits.

"Government payments during the remainder of 1936 are likely to exceed the payments in the same months of 1935," it is stated, "if the rental and benefit payments still due on the 1935 contracts are paid in the next few months, and if large payments under the 1936 soil conservation program are begun in the latter part of the year."

Bank Clearings Up Slightly Over 1935

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended May 27 were down from the previous week but topped the figure for the corresponding period last year by .8 of 1 per cent, Dun & Bradstreet reported today.

The total for 22 leading cities was $4,725,152,000, a decline of $549,983,000 from the week ended May 20. For the same period of 1935 the volume was $4,689,790,000.

The aggregate of clearances outside of New York showed a gain of 11 per cent at $1,856,175,000. The New York figure showed a drop of 5 per cent at $2,868,977,000.

Increases were substantial in such cities as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, 000 against $234,300,000 a year ago, a lift of 15.8 per cent.

Kennecott Copper Corp. Increases Dividend Rate

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Directors of Kennecott Copper Corp., ordered an increase in the dividend rate to 30 cents a common share. In the previous quarter 25 cents a share was paid.

Today's lift is the third since dividend payments were resumed June 5, 1934, with a declaration of 15 cents. In November, 1935, the rate was raised to 20 cents a share and three months ago it was increased to 25 cents a share.

Directors of Utah Copper Co., a subsidiary more than 98 per cent owned by Kennecott, ordered a dividend on the common stock of 65 cents a share. Three months ago a payment of 50 cents was made and six months ago a capital distribution of $1.50 a share was ordered.

The dividends of both Kennecott and Utah Copper are payable June 30 to stockholders of record May 29.

Virginia Tourist Trade Benefits Hotel Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 28—Reports to the Virginia conservation and development commission show a large increase in the hotel business of the State last month in comparison with April of 1935. Some hotels reported an increase of as much as 50 per cent in tourist business. Virtually all show an increase.

The commission has just completed sending the folder, "Come to Virginia First for Vacations," to 950 tourist bureaus, automobile clubs and hotels throughout the country. The commission has also sent the new state park folder to all chambers of commerce in Virginia.

Requests for printed information on Virginia have recently come to the commission from the following parts of the world: Japan, Cyprus, South America, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Canada, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Co-ordinating Rail System Australia's Greatest Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Although by no means a new proposal, considerable official and public interest has been awakened by a resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, which has just concluded a congress here, advocating the co-ordination of all railway systems of Australia. A debate by delegates from every state of the Commonwealth revealed important aspects of a scheme in which a capital of £330,000,000 is involved.

It was contended that, in view of the fact that the Commonwealth and state railways in the aggregate represented the largest investment of national capital, and constituted the largest business in Australia, and considering the immense past losses and continued deficits of these undertakings, all governments should co-operate at the earliest possible date to devise a plan for co-ordinating the services, eliminating interstate competition and generally economizing.

Helping National Budgets

The motion, which the conference carried unanimously, was submitted by Mr. S. McGregor Reid of South Australia who later was elected president of the Associated Chambers. He said in these times of economic stress the foremost business of the Continent should be the most scientifically and economically conducted. To the extent that the railway finances could be improved, so would national budget deficits be brought nearer to equilibrium. He pointed out that there were seven separate and distinct railway systems, involving seven complete staffs and organizations, together with seven diffferent policies dominated by seven different parliaments.

The capital of the railways meant approximately £50 a head. The deficit for five years to the end of June, 1935, amounted to about £32,000,000. Taking the total Commonwealth national debt as at 1934, and eliminating war debt, the investment in the railways was approximately 35 per cent of that aggregate. The capital expenditure of the railways had increased from 1925 to 1934 by £52,000,000, and in the same period earnings had decreased by about £5,000,000 a year. In 1931 Queensland wrote off £28,000,000 so that the actual new capital expenditure was £80,000,000. The percentage of interest and exchange to earnings in the same period had increased from 28.21 to 35.77 per cent. There were approximately 27,128 miles of railway and 96,246 employees.

Standardization Important

Mr. Reid said standardization would permit orders for the construction of new vehicles to be pooled with consequent saving, and another important result would be that mass production would permit Australian firms installing machinery to make parts at present imported. He felt it was doubtful whether anything like adequate depreciation had been provided and the consequence was that today the railway systems were considerably overcapitalized. If they had been under private ownership, or control, reconstruction would have taken place long ago.

A Royal Commission, with, perhaps, a reasonable representation of the actual Railway Commissioners in Australia, combined with the services of some prominent experts from overseas, was suggested as one step toward a solution of the problem.

Big Borrowers Ask If Turn Is Here in Trend of Money Rates

By Harold M. Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Bond flotations this week, expected to reach about $125,000,000, mark the first appearance of large-scale financing operations outside the tax exempt category since the sudden evaporation of the capital market at the end of April. No industrial offerings and only $34,000,000 of railroa and utility offerings were made in the first three weeks of May, and were it not for this week's offerings, the month's total would be the lowest for 1936, in contrast to the April volume which was the largest since 1929.

The following table shows the weekly financing, in millions of dollars, since the 1st of April:

Capital Flotations

Week Ended	Ind.	Util	R.R.	For.	Tax exmt	Tot.
April 3	30	5	5	7	17	64
April 10	63	84	67	32	183	428
April 17	1	30	..	..	9	41
April 24	90	48	..	..	22	130
May 1	..	140	64	..	28	237
May 8	..	..	..	..	6	6
May 15	..	..	..	..	26	26
May 22	..	11	23	..	23	57
May 29	40	77				

Timing Is Essential

The situation has been somewhat similar to that of last summer, when a heavy volume of offerings in July suddenly terminated and several issues missed their market, while considerable time was necessary for the issues which had been brought out too rapidly to be distributed.

April financing of all kinds was estimated at around $1,000,000,000. Blame for the recent interlude has been variously attributed. The stock market decline contributed, as well as the uncertainty over the French currency. The bond averages, furthermore, had been declining since mid-February, anticipating the stock market by nearly two months. Bond prices reached bottom around May 1.

Another difficulty appears to have been the ancient one of over-pricing. As the volume of flotations increased this year, and interest rates dropped to further low levels, some record low coupons were offered. Within a short time 3¾ per cent and even 3½ per cent coupons appeared on a number of rail issues, (New York Central, Chicago Union Terminal, Pennsylvania and Virginian 3¾s, C. & O., Union Pacific, and Cincinnati Union Terminal 3½s) indicating the highest prices for such issues since the turn of the century.

Haye Rates Reached Bottom?

Coupons on high-grade utility offerings dropped even lower to 3¼ per cent (Pacific Telephone, Consolidated Edison, New York Edison). Apparently these led certain corporation managements to put pressure on their underwriters, against the latters' better judgment, to place unjustifiably low coupons on their offerings. In some cases the upward trend of the bond market later justified these low coupons, as it appeared to ultimately justify Jesse Jones's assertion last fall that New York Central could finance for 4 per cent. However, some of the later offerings did not do so well. The result was a gamble on the maintenance of a strong market, and when this did not continue, some of these issues were left on distributors' and dealers' shelves as "undigested securities."

A further difficulty appeared in the development of a rift in opinion in financial circles as to whether long-term interest rates have reached bottom or not. In the last period of very low rates, the eighteen-nineties, the financial community is said to have felt that the low levels were permanent, but such is not the sentiment, and the only question at issue is whether the low point has already been reached or whether it is to be reached some time this year or next. The controversy is growing brisker, having been the subject of a brochure by the Economic Policy Committee of the American Bakers' Association, and of a dinner debate last week of the New York chapter of the American Statistical Association.

Big Buyers More Cautious

To insurance companies, and savings and commercial banks, however, the matter is of more than academic importance. If long-term interest rates are likely to turn up soon, which means if high-grade bonds are likely to turn down soon, their bond purchases at the present time are likely to show early losses, in contrast to the portfolio profits which have been the rule for the last three years. Hence these buyers, who now take the largest part of the new offerings, have tried to look at the matter from every possible angle. The meaning of the present excess reserves, and the possibility of their shrinkage this year due to an overflow of gold, or to Federal Reserve or Treasury action, or to increased reserve requirements, are being carefully considered. And although no general conclusion was arrived at, definite resistance began to pile up against some of the higher priced issues.

In short, investment bankers were caught in a widening spread between what borrowers wanted to pay and what institutional lenders wanted to receive. Some institutions began to hold back cash, waiting for better coupons to appear. As the stock and bond markets declined, it became difficult to hold up the prices of some offerings until they could be distributed. The traditional operation of supporting a new issue was of questionable legality under the terms of the Securities Exchange Act, in which rigging and manipulation are forbidden without being defined. A ruling was obtained from John J. Burns, general counsel of the Securities Exchange Commission, which gave some comfort to investment bankers, but they consider this by no means the equivalent of a court decision.

Cut-Price Market Opens

A so-called "guaranteed investment" or cut-price market appeared. Dealers who despaired of disposing of their commitments at the syndicate's official offering price sold them at lower prices to customers on the latters' pledge not to sell (i.e. to guarantee that the purchase was a bona fide investment) at least until the syndicate was dissolved. While this took the bonds off the market, it hurt the sales at the "supported" price as it was bruited about. Of the 11 largest offerings in the latter half of April more than half sank below their original issue prices immediately. Earlier offerings declined, but not so conspicuously. The next week, ending May 8, saw the lowest volume of bond offerings in a year.

New offerings were put off. International Telephone announced it would postpone a large issue. A Kingdom of Denmark offering was pushed over until the fall on account of the declines in the Norway and Oslo issues, and it is reported that Argentina decided to pass up financing in the early summer as previously intended.

The offerings in the first three weeks of May were almost entirely of tax-exempt securities, the market for which had not shown the same rapid expansion during March and April.

Bond Offerings (millions of dollars)

	Ind.	Util.	R.R.	For.	State, municipal tax-exempt	Tot.
January	138	28	80	56	71	372
February	18	95	..	..	56	177
March	65	246	124	28	96	559
April	183	301	107	..	*244	886
May (1st 3 wks)	..	11	23	..	55	89

*Included $180,000,000 Federal Land Bank bonds.

The extraordinarily low coupons on this week's major offerings have excited much comment in the Street. The coupon rate of 3 per cent on the Standard Oil of New Jersey offering is probably the lowest on record for any industrial, utility, rail, or other long-term offering except a tax-exempt. The 3¼ per cent coupon on the Brooklyn Edison offering Monday has only been equalled recently. These offerings, however, represent the elite of corporate borrowing, and those who believe that larger coupons will be seen hereafter than those offered in April, state that this week's major issues are in a class by themselves and their low coupons merely represent a contrary wind.

Provide Test for Market

Meantime Treasury issues have been steadily rising to new heights, however, offering further difficulties to the theory that long-term interest rates have already turned the corner. The Jersey and Edison offerings are nosing into the investment market just ahead of the $2,050,000,000 Treasury June 15 offer to be floated next Monday. These two issues, therefore, are expected to provide a gauge of the readiness of the investment market for the Treasury offering, and the results will probably be noted carefully by the Treasury experts who are taking the place of T. Jefferson Coolidge.

The problem of "secondary distribution" left by the April offerings has been largely solved. Except for a fairly sizable amount of one April issue, the bonds have been placed with at least semipermanent investors.

The stage is set for a gradual resumption, though probably on a smaller scale, of the April offerings. One reason why it will not be so large is that March and April registrations included many issues which before the passage of the Securities Act of 1933, with its fixed requirements for balance sheet and earnings statements, might have been brought out in January and February. The largest corporations cannot prepare their annual statements until far-flung subsidiaries have been heard from.

The World's Business

A Curiosity of Relief—Silver States Lead in Per Cent of Increase, Notwithstanding Subsidy

By H. B. E.

Senators, so far as the mining states are concerned, this Act was the best relief act that was ever passed, because it enabled mining people first to initiate their own work and employ their own idle.—Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Cong. Rec., May 25, p. 8096.

THE above quotation is taken from Senator Pittman's four-page reply to the recommendation of the 82 economist members of the National Committee on Monetary Policy that the silver legislation should be repealed. The mining states referred to are Nevada, Senator Pittman's own State; Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana. These seven states are the leading silver-mining states in the Union—the states, that is to say, which have benefited so handsomely from the decision to pay American miners of silver a fixed price of just over 77 cents an ounce for all the metal they produce, compared with the present price in the world market of 45 cents. Government buying at this rate is certainly, as Senator Pittman asserts, "the best relief act that was ever passed."

One would imagine that, in view of it, the silver mining states' dependence upon other forms of relief would show a falling off. On the contrary, the Government's "relief act" for the silver mining states has been concurrent with a sharp increase in other forms of relief. For proof one need only to turn to the figures just published by Harry Hopkins's office in Washington. In a memorandum entitled "Amount of Obligations Incurred for Emergency Relief by Sources of Funds and by States," the total amount of federal money expended in 1933 and 1935 is given as:

1933	$ 480,700,000
1935	1,360,000,000

This shows a rise of 181 per cent. Federal relief in the seven silver mining states in the same period, however, jumped 253 per cent. And of the seven—and, indeed, of the entire 48—the quota of federal relief money for Senator Pittman's own State of Nevada bounced up 436 per cent. The exact figures are:

1933	$ 431,634
1935	2,308,553

All this in addition to the "best relief act that was ever passed" makes one of the curiosities of relief.

A. O. Smith Corp. Earns $1.64 Share on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The A. O. Smith Corporation for the 12 months ended on April 30 reports net income of $831,748 after depreciation, income taxes and other deductions. After dividends paid on the 7 per cent preferred stock, now retired, the income was equal to $1.64 each on 498,575 shares of no-par common stock.

On May 22 current bank loans amounted to $800,000, excluding a $1,000,000 loan due on Aug. 31, 1938. Cash deposits in banks amounted to $1,672,000. The company's ratio of current assets to current liabilities on April 30 was slightly in excess of 3 to 1. Surplus amounted to $820,332.

British 'Baby' Cars Best U. S. Makes in Malaya

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The increasing popularity of the British "baby" cars in British Malaya in recent years has been at the expense of American automobile sales, according to a report of the Department of Commerce from Singapore.

Of the approximately 25,000 passenger cars registered in the country in 1923, American makes accounted for 65 per cent. At the end of 1935, the American proportion of the total number of passenger cars in operation had been reduced to 29 per cent, while the British had increased their share to 70 per cent, the report states.

U. S. $2,050,000,000 Offering Will Top Peacetime Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—By the middle of next month the United States debt will reach a new all-time high peak. By the end of the month it will be still higher.

On June 15, according to Treasury announcement of a huge new financing operation, the national debt will be about $32,600,000,000. A fortnight later, when the bulk of the bonus certificates have been issued and cashed, the total will shoot up to over $35,000,000,000.

The first jump in national debt will result from a new refinancing operation by the Treasury, discussed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, yesterday. In itself, this operation will be a record breaker. Outside of the Fourth Liberty Loan bond flotation in October, 1918, it will be the biggest in history. For peacetime operations it will be unprecedented.

The refinancing operation is in two parts. The Treasury will raise an additional $1,000,000,000 in cash on the regular June 15 financing date. In addition, it will embark on a $1,050,000,000 refunding operation.

The refunding operation will deal with $686,616,400 or 1¼ per cent notes, maturing June 15, and with $364,138,000 of 3¼ per cent notes maturing Aug. 1.

Full details of the program will be announced over the week end. Yesterday's statement was the third preliminary comment from the Treasury on the matter.

It is the bonus payment which is primarily responsible for the unprecedented Treasury activity. Bonus bonds by which veterans may at last cash in their certificates will be distributed over America the evening of June 15, in special mail deliveries. The Treasury is building up a tremendous working cash balance to meet the cost, and also to carry work relief expenditures through the summer.

Railroads Seen As Ready to Buy Much Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Railroad equipment buying should expand for some years to come barring a sharp setback in business or government ownership of the roads, according to a survey of railway equipment companies by H. E. Hansen in the Annalist.

"It is true," says Mr. Hansen, "that the credit of many roads is still too low to permit much in the way of expansion. But better business conditions should increase the willingness of roads which are in a more favorable position to borrow at current low money rates. Moreover, rising revenues would also lighten the debt load of railroads which have a low credit rating. Additional government loans are also a factor.

"According to annual reports and statements by presidents, many roads are planning substantial outlays this year. All of these factors point to higher business for equipment producers. The extent to which such an increase would be translated into higher profits depends partly upon the condition of individual companies. It is apparent, however, that aggregate earnings should be higher than last year. The greatest uncertainty in the outlook is the effect possible further government regulation of railroads may have."

Freight-car orders in the first four months of 1936 rose sharply above the level for the corresponding period of last year, but failed to equal the total for the corresponding period of 1934. Locomotive orders for January-April were the highest since 1930. Passenger-car orders for the first four months rose above the level for 1935, but were under the total for the same months in 1934. The demand for rails has also increased sharply, rising to the highest level since the first four months of 1931.

Hardware Trade Outlook Favorable for Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Hardware Age sees in the May business in hardware no reason to abandon the optimistic views which generally have been held concerning 1936 spring and summer volume. The fine back-log of future orders carried into this spring on such lines as garden hose and agricultural tools have kept the jobbers busy, despite the discouraging early weather conditions.

Some leading wholesalers are sure that their lawn mower sales will reach the best total for many years. Due to the late spring, the sale of poultry supplies, including netting, is still good. Hatcheries have been unable to supply the demand for little chicks.

Orders for strictly hot-weather supplies and vacation goods, dormant until the past two weeks, have opened up with a fine spurt. Outdoor sports goods are likewise swinging into their peak of interest and activity.

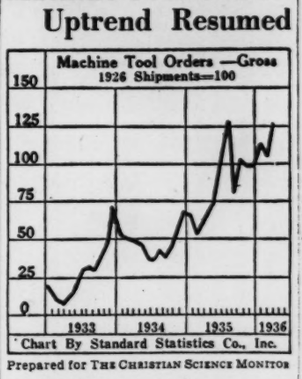
Southeast's Agricultural Conditions Are Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28—Agricultural conditions in the Southeast for the first quarter of the year are markedly improved over the like period last year according to a report just issued by Edward B. Green, president of the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans. His report deals specifically with Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, area served by the bank.

The improvement is particularly noted in the diminishing number of delinquencies on farm mortgage loans, by the steady increase in the sale of bank-owned farms, and reduction in principal payments and amount of unpaid interest.

Machine Tool Order Uptrend Resumed



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOLLOWING a slight recession in March, machine tool orders in April again resumed the uptrend which has persisted irregularly since March, 1933.

The index of orders for April advanced to 125.7, compared with 105.3 in the preceding month and 65.6 in the corresponding interval a year earlier.

Plea for Reduced Margins Pondered By Exchange Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Discussions are going on in stock trading circles here about the advisibility of asking Charles R. Gay, president of the Stock Exchange, to send a strong protest to the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Reserve Board against the present high margin requirements which are, they asert, exercising a restrictive effect on security trading.

Members of many of the largest brokerage firms in the Street are much perturbed over the shrinkage in the volume of trading, which at present, it is said, does not enable them to cover their expenses. The daily average sales in March approximated 1,500,000 shares, but these dwindled to half that figure in May. The decline is attributed to the 55 per cent minmum margin requirements put into effect by the Federal Reserve Board on April 1.

Twelve leading commission houses have started filing with the SEC daily reports on the number of market orders received and executed, and semi-weekly reports on the percentage of total accounts which are "restricted" through failure to maintain a 55 per cent margin. These reports had been requested by the commission last week.

A checkup on the number of restricted accounts, which are frozen unless additional collateral is supplied, startled managing partners, they said. The proportion of accounts dormant due to margin deficiency in five large houses was, respectively, 18 per cent, 22 per cent, 23 per cent, 72 per cent and 75 per cent. The average in all member firms was estimated at between 30 and 40 per cent.

Rise in Industrial Production in April

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—A rise in industrial production from 93 per cent of the 1923-25 average in March to 100 per cent in April was reported today by the Federal Reserve Board.

The board's monthly report said the rise was accompanied by an increase in employment and pay rolls in the durable goods industry.

Steel mill production was reported at the rate of 69 per cent of capacity in April and 59 per cent the month before. During the first three weeks of May activity in the steel and automobile industries was maintained at the April levels, the board said.

Decline was reported in activity in woolen and silk mills, but little change was noted in soft coal production, which usually drops off during this season.

Los Angeles to Buy Water Rights of 'Bishop Pool'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 28—Overriding allegations that the price for the "Bishop pool" was too high, the City Council has voted to approve purchase of the final major link in the city's water rights acquisition program for its already completed 238-mile municipally-owned aqueduct.

Los Angeles brings its water from the Owens River Valley over a 238-mile gravity aqueduct system. With the completion of current tunneling to connect with Mono basin at the foot of the Sierras, the length will measure 340 miles.

For many years the city has attempted to control property and water rights along the entire right of way, either by purchase or franchise. Heavy drains on the watershed in the Bishop area have discouraged many types of farming, with consequent limitations on many types of businesses and pursuits. The city has recognized this development by attempting to buy up watershed lands to pay off the one-time farmers and ranchers.

Water and power commissioners feel the consummation of the current transaction will peaceably climax the acquisition program.

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Paris Idea Grows That France Will Ask U. S. Loan

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—The idea that France hopes to borrow more money in the United States was augmented today by the French press in a speech by Andre Lefevre de Laboulaye, France's Ambassador to Washington.

The Ambassador joined in France's new drive to overcome ill-feeling in the United States by making an address at the American Club, which financial authorities described as "a flirtation" in the hope of borrowing money.

Newspapers said the recently signed Franco-American commercial treaty might be a prelude to a "friendly" loan of about $1,000,000,000.

In financial quarters there was talk that Léon Blum, probably the next Premier, would seek a long-term, 3 per cent loan.

Financial experts warned, however, it was "foolish" to believe the problem of France's unpaid war debts to the United States, the chief obstacle to a loan, could be solved within "several weeks."

Said one authority: "It is perhaps wise not to have too many illusions on the financial miracle of American assistance—especially immediate assistance."

Ambassador de Laboulaye listed a series of events which he called conducive to Franco-American friendship.

Foremost, he said, was the trade treaty. Others were the French participation in the Texas Centenary celebration as well as the Harvard University and Statue of Liberty anniversary ceremonies.

M. G. Mitzakis, writing in the newspaper L'Intransigeant, said: "The question of American financial intervention, in the form of a 15,000,000,000 franc (about $1,000,000,000) loan with a 'friendly' interest of 3 per cent is strongly in the limelight.

"However alluring this formula would be on a sentimental and technical plane, it is impossible to ignore the state of mind of the United States' Congress in the hostility it has evidenced since passage of the Johnson law regarding countries 'in default,' namely, those which have interrupted payment of their war debts.

"The negotiation of such a loan on a political plane would inevitably raise again the question of war debt payments, making the loan conditional on a resumption of payments."

Electric Equipment Sales Rise 26 P. C. In First Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—A virtual uninterrupted uptrend has been shown in the orders for electric equipment since the low of $57,897,333 in the first quarter of 1933, according to Standard Statistics.

New orders, continues the report, booked by 78 manufacturers during the first three months of 1936 totaled $153,452,432, against $121,814,226 in the corresponding 1935 period, a gain of 26 per cent.

Orders for the second quarter to date have maintained a substantial gain over year-earlier levels, and it is probable that new orders for the first six months will be approximately 25 per cent above those in the first half of 1935. Several of the more favorably situated companies, especially those specializing in transmission and distribution equipment, including control devices, should book 35 per cent to 45 per cent more business.

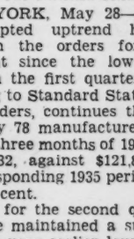
Expansion Plans of Two Roads Boon to Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, May 28 — A big railway improvement program to cost several million dollars, recently announced by two major lines serving the Great Plains country of the Southwest, is greeted here as assurance that the region is "coming back," after its almost devastating drought and dust storms.

Officials of both the Rock Island and Santa Fe, in announcing expansion plans which include track improvement, new lighter, high-sped trains, air-conditioning and even new mileage, have given evidence of their faith in the future of this country, say residents of this section.

The rail improvement program of the Rock Island will employ at least 300 additional men from Herington, Kansas to Tucumcari, N. M., raising the monthly pay roll of the division from $200,000 to $350,000.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Guidance of Child In Formative Ages Is Declared Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28—Society parents, and the adolescent himself, share responsibility for guiding the youth through the "growing-up" years, according to Dr. Douglas A. Thom, director of the Habit Clinic for Child Guidance, Boston, at a joint luncheon here today of the National Probation Association and National Girls' Work Council, at the Chelsea Hotel.

"Society," he said, "must organize so that adolescents at home and outside may have a clean, wholesome, comfortable living with something more than bare necessities. It must provide diversified education and healthful recreational opportunities to safeguard the adolescent's moral interests in relation to 'movies,' radio and books. It must prepare opportunities for employment in those vocations for which the youngster is best fitted.

Must Be Prepared

"It must recognize that juvenile delinquency will be with us for some time to come, and, therefore, will organize clinics, courts, probation and institutions on the best existing methods to prevent the early and nonmalignant offenders from becoming chronic, spreading delinquency and developing criminals.

"The parents' responsibility is to provide patterns of conduct that will be valuable outside the home; truthfulness, thoughtfulness, tolerance and thrift; to provide a sense of security and of being wanted, and to provide a philosophy about life that will give the adolescent something vital to cling to in times of stress.

"And the individual child at an early age should acquire a sense of responsibility for his own conduct, a feeling that he is master of his own future, a sense of responsibility toward family and community.

Should Understand Problems

"This can be brought about only by balancing privileges and opportunities with responsibilities and obligations. He should be given an understanding of just what the important family problems really are and what he has to contribute to lightening these burdens. It is not uncommon to hear children remark, 'if only I had known the situation at home I could have done so much.' The adolescents are not afraid; they are not weak, and they want to do their share."

Dr. Thom held that the occupation of leisure time would become an increasingly difficult problem for the adolescent as time goes on, adding that nothing was more stabilizing than work well adapted. He declared that parents must recognize that the generation which has sprung up since the World War was confronted with numerous new and varied situations creating problems, like the automobile, motion pictures, radio, roadhouses, night clubs, cocktail parties, sensuous literature and plays, and a lessening religious influence.

Earlier Outlook Needed

"Life is more complex," he declared, "and there is greater need for a stable outlook at an early age to permit the adolescent to assume independence with safety."

Mark A. McCloskey, National Youth Administration director for New York City, said 270,000 high school boys and girls were now receiving federal aid, including 8000 in New York.

"A great number of young women who have been through high school," he added, "have had no jobs. We found they were well trained at home in minding the younger children, so we put 600 in New York school kindergartens and we put 400 young men in the Federal Immigration Bureau, which we found was far behind in its clerical work."

Judge Fay L. Bentley of the juvenile court of Washington presided. She is one of four women juvenile court judges who attended the conference.

Showdown Nears On Industrial Union

(Continued from Page 1)

it appears, makes the first and also the most important element, to defy the ultimatum. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, led by Sidney Hillman, may act on the ultimatum at its convention here this week. The Amalgamated, a leading union, is one of the foremost factors in the C. I. O.

Challenge Power of A. F. of L.

Objecting to the ultimatum, supporters of the C. I. O. decry the demand for its dissolution as a usurpation of power, and declare that the C. I. O. does not violate any fundamental law of the A. F. of L. and assert that the C. I. O. unions, in seeking to bring the majority around to their viewpoint, are only doing what has previously been done by other minorities.

In rebuttal, supporters of the case for the A. F. of L. that industrial unionists have developed into a rival and competing organization with contrary policies working within but against the A. F. of L., critics of the Lewis group charge it with fomenting a break in the labor movement.

Rebel Charge Made

Defeat of Mr. Lewis and other industrial unionists at the last A. F. of L. convention after long discussion of the issue is pointed to as calling for acquiescence in the will of the majority. The term "rebels" is circulating among trade unionists once sympathetic to Mr. Lewis. The A. F. of L. is being attacked from within and many of its members made lukewarm, it is alleged.

According to the C. I. O., the A. F. of L. attitude toward the host of mass production workers consists of a "do-nothing" policy of stagnation. According to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. is in "open rebellion."

Some important union leaders who stood with Mr. Lewis for industrial unionism up to his formation of the C. I. O. are now parting with him.

Seek to Avoid Break

"There is much to be said for industrial unionism," commented one former supporter of Mr. Lewis, himself an influential labor leader. "In fact on his policy of organization, I think Mr. Lewis is right. But I believe the industrial union advocates are mistaken in not following majority rule after being voted down in the A. F. of L. convention. You can't get anywhere by trying to split up the movement."

Labor's war cry for half a century has been solidarity. Labor particularly hates division.

Backers of the Lewis committee protest they are not trying to divide organized labor, and want peace.

Getting exasperated, the tendency of the majority is interpreted, by various international union presidents on the side lines, as wishing to kick out the C. I. O. unions if daring to. Should this be done, a stubborn defensive court fight by C. I. O. unions is anticipated.

Makes Decisions

© Bachrach

Judge Fay L. Bentley
Judge of the Washington, D. C., Juvenile Court

LaGuardia Warns Of Utility Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—Unification of New York City's rapid transit facilities must occur soon or a crisis may have to be met in the mass transportation problem, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia told civic leaders here last night.

Stressing that the city government has an investment of $1,000,000,000 in transit systems from which it was receiving an insignificant return, Mayor LaGuardia asked how long taxpayers would continue to meet such a burden.

In addition to ownership of the independent subway system, New York City has $174,000,000 invested in the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System, from which it receives no return, and $164,000,000 invested in the Interborough Rapid Transit System, returning $2,624,000 annually, Mayor LaGuardia said.

"It is time for all of us to shed our coats and try to solve this transit problem, eliminate the 'L's' and put it all on a sound basis," he added.

The Mayor has appointed two committees to hasten demolition of the elevated transit structures in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Cling to Liberty, White Urges Youth

PITTSBURG, Kan., May 28 (AP)—William Allen White, Emporia editor and author, sounded a plea to youth of the land today to "stick to" the democratic form of Government and avoid "the threat of economic security without liberty."

"There are only two kinds of Government in the world," Mr. White told Pittsburgh State Teachers College graduates in a commencement talk. "Only two."

"One kind of Government is that in which the people govern themselves, reasoning it all out with free speech and in parliamentary debate.

"The other kind of Government herds the people about by ukase, by proclamation, by supermen, by minorities seizing power and defying the majority."

The "menace of economic security without liberty," he said, "is in the air."

"Surely there is something valuable in our theory of government by the consent of the governed—the ancient rule of reason through the ballot box. . . . Surely the old way, the slow way, the democratic way, the free way of liberty under law must persist in this, our beloved country."

Relief Offices Closed In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Relief offices in eight of 46 South Carolina counties have been closed because these political divisions failed to appropriate funds for "unemployables," according to J. D. Fulp, administrator of the Department of Public Welfare, who said the counties affected were: Edgefield, Union, Colleton, Georgetown, Newberry, Saluda, Lee and Richland.

The eight offices provided employment for approximately 40 persons, but only one clerk was retained at each office to supervise the issuance of commodities allotted by the Federal Government. Cash payments were cut off completely.

Administrator Fulp stated that no new applications for commodities would be accepted, since there would be no social workers available to investigate the cases. He said the department, which received $500,000 from the Federal Government last November, would continue to put up $3 to each $1 contributed by the other 38 counties.

Smith Heads Flood Council

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 28 (AP)—The flood control council of the Susquehanna River drainage area elected officers yesterday and made enactment of legislation to prevent a recurrence of last spring's floods its immediate objective. Louis C. Smith, of Harrisburg, was chosen president of the organization.

Liberal Social Group Probes Relief Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

by itself, law has no intrinsic force. Unless citizens feel a law to be right and good, and are ready to back it up at all costs, it may quickly fall into contempt. When, however, the civic sense of a community is strong and stands behind a law so framed as to express that sense, the law and the authority of the courts which administer it are irresistible. . . .

War-makers as Bandits

"So it is with nations and non-war. If ever the civic sense of an international community stands behind the outlawry of war, mankind will be able to treat war-makers as bandits and to uphold the law against them, until then, we shall not get a lasting state of non-war, let alone peace."

Mr. Steed reviewed briefly the world situation today and voiced the thought that peace could be had only when the nations were ready "to bear the burdens and to make the sacrifices which the bolstering up of non-war must entail; until they have before them "a clear vision of what peace would be, and desire to make that vision a reality."

Miss Abbott, pleading for passage by the states of legislation in line with the Federal Social Security Act, also stressed what she held was the necessity for the appointment of advisory committees of experienced private agency workers to aid the new government social security administrators.

Thinks Child Slighted

She stressed particularly the features of the act providing aid for dependent children, to whom she found the measure not as "generous" as it was to the aged. She urged child welfare experts to work to change this as soon as possible.

She declared that children needed more money to live on than the aged, "since they had to have more nourishing food and expenses for education." Unfortunately, she added, children were not voters and dependent children "have no political influence."

Miss Abbott referred to the problem which has been uppermost in the thought of many social workers at the convention here and which found expression yesterday in the demand by Miss Joanna C. Colcord, of the Russell Sage Foundation, that the Government resume its extension of direct grants in aid to the states rather than expend all its relief resources on the work program.

New Deal Due Indians

"The situation is very discouraging," she said. " . . . The trouble has been that the Federal Relief Administration was too quickly demobilized."

Willard W. Beatty, director of education in the office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, another speaker, said federal agents had found that in removing the Indian child from his environment and exposing him during the period of his youth to a pattern of life differing widely from that of his home had failed to lift the level of Indian existence or to supply Indian tribes with an adequate leadership in their struggle for adaptation.

"Gradually it has become apparent that any real education or real adjustment of the American Indian to the life about him must take place within the life of the Indian community," he said. "Indian children are now seen to possess that same right to live at home and participate in a school experience centering around the home that is assumed to be the birthright of every American youth.

New Response Is Seen

"In some sections it has proved difficult to find teachers sufficiently elastic in their vision to appreciate the potentialities of the new educational instrument under their control, but in proportion as the facilities have been physically or spiritually ready, a new type of community response has been forthcoming.

"In the newest of our physical plants, the Navajo schools, I have seen more adults busily engaged in making use of the school facilities than there have been children at work in the classroom. . . . "

The Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James' Presbyterian Church in New York City, discussed the opportunities of the Negro churches to help their people.

He urged that religion must be "taken off the luxury list," declaring that it was a serious infraction upon organized religion that so many persons still thought religion was not "a basic necessity."

Religion a Necessity, Not Luxury

"Time was, not so many decades ago," he said, "when education was looked upon that way, too, and the well-educated man, regardless of race, was emphatically the exceptional man. Education is no luxury but a grim necessity today for the man or woman who would forge ahead.

"As a servant of the church, I make no apology for saying that religion . . . must demand that it be taken off the luxury list. Religion of the honest and real sort, which is not afraid to come to grips with every human problem—poverty, crime, unemployment, color or class hatred—this religion is an absolute, unqualified and inevitable necessity."

"The Negro does not want to be a 'problem,' " he added. "But he does want to be a man.

"If America will hold fast to its Negro life as an integral part of its social fabric, the Negro will help make America safe for social welfare."

Rare Panels for Oregon Library Found in Shed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—When plans for the new $450,000 University of Oregon library were drawn, they called for a number of carved wood panels, to be made by the Gray Gypsy craftsmen of Eugene. The lumber wanted for this particular work was pencil cedar, 30 inches wide.

The entire Northwest was combed for suitable timber without result until someone remembered seeing several boards that answered the description in an old shed. The boards proved ideal for the carving, and the finished product has been placed on exhibition at several places, awaiting completion of the new library.

Defends Children

International

Miss Elizabeth Abbott
Slated for Presidency of National Conference of Social Work

Schechter Brothers, Who Broke Power Of NRA, Are 'Broke'

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—The four Schechter brothers observed today the first anniversary of their triumph in the Supreme Court "sick chicken" case that killed NRA by disclosing they are "broke."

The four brothers, Aaron, Alex, Martin and Joseph Schechter, who spent $20,000 and went into debt $40,000 more to win their case were in no mood to celebrate. They were prosperous poultry dealers a year ago.

Their father, David, is about to lose the home in which he has lived for 15 years. A bank has foreclosed the mortgage, and there's a "for sale" sign on the house.

Joseph, the oldest brother, who led the fight against the NRA, is out of a job. Aaron and Alex are operating a small retail poultry store. Martin is a clerk in another small poultry shop.

Aaron said that persons who urged them to fight the case "sent us a lot of swell letters, saying they appreciated what we had done very much, but they didn't send much money in their letters."

There were just a few contributors, he said, "The largest one $10."

600 Men Race to Build N. Y. Pier for Queen Mary

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Six hundred men were engaged today in a race against the arrival of the liner Queen Mary. As the Cunard Line's new superliner sped toward the United States on her maiden voyage, the workmen pushed construction of the 1100-foot pier at the foot of West 50th Street where the liner will dock.

Officials said the pier, financed by a PWA loan, will not be completed by the time the liner arrives but temporary railings and walks to handle the crowds will be erected.

American Navy Defends Rights in 1930 Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

scrap its old ships while England and Japan are polishing up scores of equally old destroyers and submarines and putting them back into seagoing condition—it is something quite different.

The situation arises out of the fact that the three leading naval powers—the only three bound by the submarine, destroyer and cruiser limits of the 1930 Naval Treaty—long ago set aside considerable numbers of wartime destroyers and subs which would have to be scrapped if the prescribed limits were to be reached on Dec. 31, 1936. Since they were marked for the scrap heap little effort was made to keep them in condition.

Protest by Navy Department

Had no nation upset this situation, England, Japan and the United States would each have had to scrap down to the London Treaty limit by the end of the year.

But England recently notified this Government and Japan that it intended to retain 40,000 tons of old destroyers beyond its treaty quota. Japan responded yesterday in effect notifying England that it was reserving a free hand in regard to its excess submarine tonnage of which it now has about 20,000 tons.

All this is perfectly satisfactory so far as the American Navy is concerned, provided it may do likewise. To meet the treaty limits the United States would have to scrap considerably more tonnage of both destroyers and submarines than either England or Japan. But it would be most unsatisfactory if it alone were forced to scrap. Hence a vehement protest from the Navy Department was laid on the desk of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, this morning.

What U. S. Could Do

One possibility of escape from the dilemma is seen. The United States could perhaps secure its own release by merely choosing to interpret the informal British action as being in fact an invocation of the escalator clause. That clause provides that if any signatory makes use of its escape provisions, all other signatories may add a like amount of tonnage to their prescribed limits.

Thus England might continue to view her action as informal while the United States could enjoy the same benefits as though it had been formal. Unless this proves feasible, however, there will certainly be a protest against the British method since there is no intention here to take the matter to the Senate for a modification of the 1930 treaty.

Limitation Disappearing

Behind all this manipulation of the treaty lies the plain fact that its limitation features are rapidly disintegrating. With a new naval race definitely under way the naval powers see no reason why they should scrap hundreds of thousands of tons of old ships and then proceed to replace them immediately with new tonnage as soon as the old treaty ends. Each power is planning to retain whatever of its old tonnage is still serviceable, regardless of the treaty. And the United States will not be behindhand in this process.

It is no secret that if England saves 40,000 tons of destroyers the United States will do likewise. And also that the United States will match whatever Japan saves in submarines.

Transfer of Unused Tons

In respect to destroyers the United States Navy may do even better than England. Besides matching the 40,000-ton saving, it may transfer 15,000 unused tons from the light cruiser category to the destroyer category and thus make room for saving a total of 55,000 tons.

This added to the limit of 150,000 tons would give the United States a total of 205,000 tons of destroyers at the end of the year. Even then, however, it would be necessary to scrap nearly 100,000 tons.

South American Powers Stirred to Navy Building By World Developments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Reconditioning of South American naval power has been to the fore of late months, as a result of developments in the international situation. Argentine and Brazil are committed to purchases of new warcraft, but Chile, which has not the resources at hand, has been temporarily forced to rest on her existing fleet.

Feeling on the continent is that Argentina has ousted Chile from the position of naval preponderance which the Pacific power had enjoyed for many years.

Chile's Long Coast Line

Argentine capacity to procure and maintain a fleet, with which Chile cannot hope to compete, has caused both professional and political controversy in this country. Barely a day passes without some organ of opinion constaining articles on the subject.

The active and retired naval officer, naturally, is alarmed because of the decadence of Chile's traditional power. He points to 3000 miles of seaboard and to national dependence on maritime trade and transport. The layman and politician retorts with figures on restricted trade and exchange resources and to Chile's tax burden—the heaviest in South America.

The American Navy

Apart from the rivalry among themselves, which does not run very deep, South American naval experts are interested in the latest developments of Japanese - American relations.

There is a general idea that one of the American Navy's tasks will be to safeguard its trade routes to the west coast of South America via the Panama Canal and that co-operation with Chile will be necessary on the basis that New World peace is indivisible.

First Arm of Defense

The Chilean Government has declared its readiness to finance an overhaul of the navy as soon as more pressing problems have been solved and funds are available. It recognizes that the navy is the first arm of defense, considering Chile's geographical configuration, and recently revealed its interest in expanding national maritime power by facilitating a shipping combine to operate routes to the United States and the east coast of South America and bolstering up another company with lines up and down the west coast and to Europe.

It assisted this mercantile expansion both diplomatically and financially and official spokesmen recognized that there must be an efficient navy as a guarantee for this development.

Argentina and Brazil

Argentina's ascendancy to first place is attributed to her unrivaled economic position. Her growing white population, her industry and commerce place her in pride of place. Lately, also, she has exhibited to the world a strong diplomatic policy, and it is natural for her statesmen to feel that there is something concrete at the back of her prestige.

Brazil is a close second in naval power, and there are many who predict a race for supremacy between the two Atlantic powers. Against this opinion must be set the fact that the two countries were recently reconciled within a pact of friendship and trade. Chile, for many years first, is now third ranking naval power.

Ships on Credit

If reports are correct, Argentina and Brazil will favor British dockyards with the majority of their new orders. Chile has always given her orders to England.

There is one aspect of impending South American naval expansion which has caused much speculative interest. There is a rumor that lack of funds may not be an insuperable deterrent to new building in the future as it has been in the recent years of economic depression.

It is said that even the poorest of countries may be able to place orders on credit. This is—so the rumor goes—because certain European countries, as a result of well-known developments, are prepared to accept orders under any conditions, and deliver the warships when built against cash or retain them if deemed advisable.

Purchasing Agents Elect

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The National Association of Purchasing Agents has chosen Pittsburgh for its 1937 convention and elected C. A. Kelley, of the Southern Sierras Power Co., Riverside, Calif., as president. District vice-presidents included George P. Brockway, Southbridge, Mass.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

To the public, this is the WPA investigating the WPA, and it engenders little confidence. The David and Goliath resolution for a congressional inquiry into the WPA with resources of $5000 is apparently being maneuvered into oblivion by a congressional sub-committee.

Relief Needs Relief

Many a Warwick to the Administration has urged the President to conduct a thorough, confidence-inspiring inquiry and revise his relief setup according to the results, lest there be reprisals at the polls.

But the political opportunist may retort that the relief record may not be so damaging if one considers the poll of the American Institute of Public Opinion, which showed that nine out of eleven relief recipients were for President Roosevelt.

In Your Lap, Mr. President

If the Senate Committee's action in putting relief control under the President, rather than under Mr. Hopkins, prevails, the President will be invested with the most direct responsibility for subsequent conduct of relief.

Talk—Heavy and Light in Europe

Talk was the rule in Europe today. There was heavy talk and light talk.

Light talk probably prevailed at the social gathering of such personages as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mrs. Lindbergh, and Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin, who were among the guests of King Edward of Great Britain at a royal dinner in St. James's Palace.

Heavier talk is unquestionably anticipated when Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's ambassador-at-large, arrives in Britain. He left Berlin by plane this afternoon. Herr von Ribbentrop is expected to stop in London long enough to talk with British diplomats, possibly about the Locarno questionnaire sent Reichsführer Hitler by Britain. Though Herr von Ribbentrop describes his visit as a private one to Lord Londonderry in Ireland, the anticipated conversations may pave the way to Herr Hitler's reply. And Herr Hitler's reply may determine whether European antagonisms, stimulated by the remilitarization of the Rhineland, will be further intensified or mitigated.

Heavy talks are also reported under way between Italy and Britain, with the diplomats of both nations seeking undoubtedly to bridge the gap created by the Ethiopian issue. Italy, possessed of what it wants, will undoubtedly seek to placate Britain for its diplomatic defeat over sanctions, will undoubtedly offer Britain assurances that its Empire interests and its Ethiopian sphere of influence around Lake Tana will be respected and will unquestionably strive to persuade Britain that it should withdraw its augmented fleet from the Mediterranean.

Talk between British diplomats and Herr von Ribbentrop, if it materializes, will probably effect to some degree the action taken by the Locarno powers at their meeting scheduled for June 15.

Talk between Italy and Britain may well affect what the League of Nations does when it meets June 16 to consider what course to pursue in regard to sanctions now in force against Italy.

Communism—Retorts to Pope's Indictment

Moscow—On May 11 Pope Pius attacked Communism as the "common enemy" of all. Yesterday Communism retorted through the Government newspaper Izvestia that the Roman Catholic Church has joined forces with the "barbarism of Fascism and militarism." The head of the Roman Catholic Church was also censured for reference to the "triumphant gladness" of the Italian people over the end of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions. 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe 455 West 150th St New York City

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BUFFALO N Y., 21 Horton Place—Centrally located, quiet, new five-room upper and lower; showers, porches, oil heat included in rent; adults. Grant 3119.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE MASS., 149 Upland Rd.—2-room apartment, bath and kitchenette; private home; best residential district. Tro. 6204.

JACKSON HEIGHTS—4-room garden apartment; Electrolux, grand piano; quiet and cool; three exposures; Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable rent. Write Box B-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1228 82nd St.—Beautiful, private detached, 2, 4 or 7 rooms, arrange to suit; heat, hot water, refrigeration, screens, garage, like country; well kept; adults. Bensonhurst 6-4007.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, June 12-Sept. 15; location Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, N. Y. R. B. MUIR, 363 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP for sale or rent; near Camp Ropica and Newfound Long Lake, Harrison, Me. I. B. BRISTOL, 46 E. 59th St., New York City.

CONNECTICUT, commuting distance N. Y. C.—Sleep under blankets, bathe in your own pool. Silvermine River; two cottages, five acres; season $300 each. G. W. Sterling, 580 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Bu-2-0849.

COTTAGE, Newfound Lake, N. H.—Gorgeous location, private sand beach; five bedrooms, large living room, fireplace, modern; completely equipped; $300 season. Address C. R. LOVEJOY, 152 W. 42d St., N. Y. C. WI. 7-2678.

SUMMER PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Unusual new 5-room cottage overlooking beautiful New Hampshire lake; 2½ hours from Boston; screened sleeping porch, electric lights, running spring water, and large living room with field stone fireplace; plenty of land with private bathing and boating privileges; reasonably priced for immediate sale. Box C-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—Martin's Point, Friendship, Me., 7-room ocean front, furnished cottage; $2 a day or $50 a month. Address MRS. C. WOLCOTT, Mt. Vernon, Me.

TOMKIN'S COVE, N. Y., 50 miles New York City—Modern cottage, 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bath, sun porch, open porch, magnificent view of Hudson; 2-car garage; no colony; secluded; woodsy trails, splendid roads; no children; no animals; ideal place for quiet study and rest; June July and August.
M. P. SMITH
151 Centre Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

COMFORTABLE, quiet farmhouse, high elevation, extensive view; home cooking; $14 per week. MRS. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y. R. F. D. 2

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr 7-9480

DETECTIVE AGENCIES

PRIVATE INVESTIGATION SERVICE, licensed and bonded, 60 State St., Boston, Rm. 416. Tel. Laf. 2429. Nights and holidays, Tel. Blu. 1841.

FOR SALE OR RENT

DUXBURY, MASS.—Quiet seclusion in pines, coolest location, restful view from 30-foot shaded screened porch; 3-room bungalow, hardwood floors, hot water, electricity, flush toilet, bathroom, tub and tray; eat, sleep on porch; $250 the season. Sale prices upon request. Tel. Mid. 2929-W, Watertown, Mass., or Saturdays, Sundays, Duxbury 430, by appointment

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings also auction for your account Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FI 9-1811

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S white nurse and chambermaid; permanent position; good home; Christian Scientist preferred. Address reply and references to F. S., 5649 Western Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.

REFINED, neat young woman, Christian Scientist, as companion and helper to lady living in a Boston hotel; highest references required. A-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

WANTED—Cook (colored), general housework, sleep in. Telephone Westchester 7-5271 (Bronx, N. Y. C.)

HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; beautiful country place; rent reasonable; summer or year round tenant. Address MRS. JANE FERGUSON, Center Moriches, L. I. N. Y.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Typewriting; Letters, Cards, Bulletins, Forms. EVER-READY LETTER SERVICE, 15 E. 40th, N. Y. C. LEx. 2-3092.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—6 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating, estimates cheerfully given; contractor ALBERT NORKIN 307 Sterling Street. Nlocum 6-8289

PAYING GUESTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Halcyon Hall, 10 S. Morris Ave.—Large rooms with baths; quiet residential location near beach. Mrs. Maxwell.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H.—A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

PIANO TUNING

PIANOS tuned and repaired; new and rebuilt pianos for sale or rent. C. R. FLUHR, 139 N. 11th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 2597-W (Appears 4th Thurs. monthly.)

REAL ESTATE

AT HALF PRICE, 4 picturesque lots, $225 each on property adjoining beautiful Latourette City Park and golf links; title guaranteed. WILLIAM PLATT, Edinboro Road, New Dorp, Staten Island, New York City.

HOMES AND BUILDING SITES
Sales and Rentals
PERCY M. BIBAS
97 Boston Post Road Phone 983
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MANUFACTURER and importer of Fine Neckwear (selling direct to consumer) seeks alert representatives to increase his distribution in Metropolitan Area; liberal commission. R. A. SHIREK, 173 Fifth Ave., New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

HOME for summer guests; quiet harmonious atmosphere. For details address MRS. E. A. MILLER, 46 Hamilton St., Sayville, L. I. N. Y.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, Mass.—Beula Villa, Route 1A, bet. Norwood and Dedham. Tourists, breakfasts. Mrs. Savage, Tel. Ded. 0314-M.

TOURISTS and commercial travelers accommodated. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St. (end of car line), Watertown, N. Y. (Route 12).

ROOMS TO LET

ANDOVER, MASS.—Available July-August, 2 large, airy rooms, connecting bath, best residential district, with or without meals; reasonable. B-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON - Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 128A Cooper St.—Three cheerful rooms, facing garden, quiet; rent $16.00 monthly. Call evenings, 6:30, or Saturday.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, airy, kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator, transients; singles-doubles $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718).

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—Large, cool studio room in attractive apartment; convenient transits and church; kitchen privileges. Call evenings, Watkins 9-0779

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Quiet, running water, next bath, convenient transportation; business person; reasonable. Riverside 9-4945. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 502 W. 113 (Columbia)—Light, cool studios, church, refrigeration; $4.50 up; elevator Apt. 6-A. Un. 4-8682 for appointment.

N. Y. C., 350 W. 110th—Lady share 4 light rooms with 1 or 2 ladies; good transportation; $25 monthly. Academy 2-0942. MEURLING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Large sunny room, private home, near transportation and Genesee Valley Park. 255 Genesee Park Boulevard. Gen. 6074-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swiss; Mass. and international licenses; can travel, teach French, do correspondence or secretarial work. Write Box C-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPOSITOR-Stonehand; go anywhere; worked in best New York plants; can furnish highest references; capable of taking full charge. Write Box E-13, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG man, 15 years' experience, lumber yard, mill, production and office management large weekly newspaper, desires situation with possibility of advancement. Write Box H-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-Housekeeper (colored), thoroughly experienced; references; city-country. Harlem 7-0466, New York City.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION — Experienced, capable, desires position; go anywhere. Write Box W-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LIGHT housekeeping anywhere in Connecticut; moderate salary, experienced, Christian scientist preferred. Tel. Westmont 6067. Write Box W-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY—Rapid stenographer, 12 years' broad general experience, capable, dependable. Tel. Astoria 8-9537 or Write Box M-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG woman teacher wants summer position as traveling companion; experienced; drives car; pleasant disposition; willing to be useful. P-107, Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Classified Advertising

SUMMER BOARD

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains; excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis within hour's ride to Washington and Baltimore, abundant shade; boating, bathing; excellent table, restful, refined MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, WEST DENNIS, MASS.—8-room furnished cottage, modernized, 2-car garage; near river, pond and ocean; season rental $600; sell $10,000. E. R. SMITH, 164-09 32nd Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

SEAFORD LONG ISLAND, 2 miles JONES BEACH Causeway—FURNISHED 5-room house, bath, extra lavatory, fireplace, gas, electricity, $350.00 to October 15. Seen Saturdays, Sundays, or evenings. Commuting 1 hour N. Y. C. Kahn, South Jackson Avenue, Seaford, L. I.

STUDIO—Balcony-kitchenette, bath, wood-burning fireplace, Season $250.00.

COTTAGE—Two rooms and kitchenette, bath, screened porch. Season $300. Complete modern housekeeping, toilet appointments. Unfrequented, hard dirt road about mile Candlewood Lake. Seven miles Danbury. Lewis Gompers, R. D. 3, Danbury, Conn. Tel. Danbury 2278-Ring 2.

STUDIO, bedroom, bath, kitchen, furnished; South Shore, Long Island; garage; attractive location; $200 season. HEDGES, Box 115, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

THE OLD red school house of Kearsarge Village in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, now remodeled to studio house, seeks an appreciative owner; there are five rooms, stone fireplace, beamed ceilings, pine paneling, model kitchen, electric ice box and range, bath, oil burner, garage; acre plot, wooded; price $4950; see it over this week-end or write for leaflet.
M. D. MORRILL, Architect-Owner
Intervale, N. H. Agents Please List

WANAMASSA, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Attractively furnished home, beautiful location, overlooking Deal Lake; large porch, shaded grounds, garage; good sized living room, dining room, fireplace, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, laundry, extra toilet, Electrolux ice box, canoe; reasonable for long season. Write MAY, 1303 S. Wanamassa Dr., Asbury Park, N. J.

SUMMER PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Some of the finest cottages and estates on these beautiful Maine lakes, Cobbossee, Maranacook, Annabessacook, Tacoma, Pocasset; ask for literature, pictures. R. E. LINDSAY, North Monmouth, Maine.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MEIGS

for the newest and smartest Swim Suits, Slacks, Shorts, Shirts, Culottes and all the smart accessories that make for the perfect vacation outfit.

HOWLAND'S BEACH SHOP
Is Open! Beautiful New Fashions for Sea, Sun, and Sand
Second Floor

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

DANBURY

North Street Conservatory
"Say It With Flowers"
Plants and Cut Flowers for Memorial Day
63 North Street Tel. 770

Quality at Low Prices!
SUMMER APPAREL
for the Whole Family
J. C. PENNEY CO., Inc.
Danbury, Conn.

GREENWICH

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Ave.
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for
Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful new store recently opened
Tele. 228 26 West Putnam Avenue

MACMILLEN & CO.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
TELE. 359 50 ARCH STREET

Let Me Make Your Home Cooler This Summer with
MINERAL WOOL
(and warmer in the Winter)

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

For your most tempting Salad use

R&R CHICKEN

M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
West Hartford Center

For Picnic Time
SANDWICH ROLLS and BREAD
(Both Shops Closed Memorial Day)
BEROTH BREAD SHOP
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

W. C. MASON & CO., INC.
Successors to Hatch & North Coal Co.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 MAIN STREET PHONE 2-5267

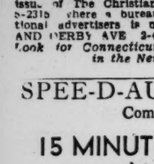
MERIDEN

Attractive Spring Footwear
for
Ladies or Men
at
Emerson & Whitney's
43 COLONY STREET

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R.W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248



Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

STORE YOUR FURS
in New Britain's only
COLD STORAGE
VAULTS—LOCATED ON PREMISES
Connecticut Furriers, Inc.
87 W. MAIN STREET

DeWitt A. Riley
Realtors
Real Estate Mortgages
Insurance Property Management
272 MAIN ST., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN

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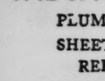
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

SPEE-D-AUTO-WASH
Company
15 MINUTE SERVICE
$1.00
240 Whalley Avenue 7-5207

RUGS WASHED and STORED
Domestic and Oriental
PHONE 5-0745
M. H. KEBABIAN
71 ELM STREET

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Specializing in
Orthopedic Extension Work



NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

THE EDW. P. JUDD CO.
Booksellers and Stationers
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves.
153 Orange Street 6-2109

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery

Suits and Dresses
88 Orange St. Tel. 8-5560

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Men's Overcoats protected in Mothproof Cold Storage, $1.00—Pay Next Fall

MONARCH LAUNDRY

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Choice Selection of
MEMORIAL DAY
Flowers and Plants
E. JOHNSON
Ocean Avenue Greenhouses
369 Ocean Ave. Tel. 7665

NORWALK

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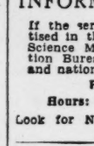
Phone: Norwalk 1042
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 11 a. m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

Jay's
"The Store for Thrifty Shoppers"
Large Sizes a Specialty
Dresses Millinery
Coats Suits
76 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STEPHANAK BROS., Inc.
Fancy Meats and Groceries
PROMPT DELIVERY ASSURED
26 Broad St., Norwalk
69 No. Main St., So. Norwalk
Rowayton Market, Rowayton, Conn.
13 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.
190 East Ave., East Norwalk



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller
INCORPORATED
Welcome you to their New Store at
104 WALL STREET
Tel. 148 Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

Stacey's Cottage
40 Broad Street, Stamford, Conn.
Making Room for
Summer Cottons
An unusual opportunity to buy new prints and plain colors at below cost.
Special group—
$9.75 made to sell for $16.75
11 to 38
Cottons from $1.95 up

Visit The
North Shore Beach Shop!
Ocean-Catalina, B. V. D. Bathing Suits
$1.98 to $5.98
Third Floor

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Let Me Make Your Home Cooler This Summer with
MINERAL WOOL
(and warmer in the Winter) at Very Low Cost. 10-Year Guarantee. You can pay your plan, our plan, or F. H. A. Simply send postcard, asking me to call. No obligation.
L. J. CONBOY
CONN. REP., OLSON ROOFING CO.
75 Orawaupum St., White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 660 *Est. Since 1905*

This Is Your Palm Beach Store
The Peak of Style in Summer Clothing for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
35 Atlantic Street
Formerly with C. O. Miller Co.
DRAPERIES—UPHOLSTERING
SHADES—FLOOR COVERING
Telephone 4-6255

Buettner's
"BETTER FURNITURE"
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
Sold in Connecticut at
L. SPELKE & SON.....STAMFORD
I. MILLER .....NEW HAVEN
I. MILLER .....HARTFORD

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
35 ATLANTIC STREET
Draperies, Slip Covers, Window Shades, Upholstering, Floor Coverings.
TEL. 4-4196

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

TELEPHONE 3-0088

A. M. Noxon, Inc.
Booksellers and Printsellers
Bedford Street
Stamford — Connecticut

Bracchi & Granelli
545 Main Street
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Groceries
Tel. 3-8994

FRANKEL'S
Exclusive Headquarters in Stamford for
"JANTZEN" Swim Suits
for Men and Women
BEACH ACCESSORIES!
262 Atlantic St. Stamford

Flemming Coal Co.
52 Pulaski Street, Stamford, Conn.
Coal Masons'
Fuel Oil Supplies
TEL. 3-1147

Our Alluring Line of
BATHING SUITS
Now on Display
BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank St. Stamford, Conn.

WATERBURY

Try Out
Our New Bon-Accord Dry Cleaning Service
You will be pleased and satisfied with the work—
Just phone 3-1116 and we will call for your work, and deliver it when finished.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

Cotton Dresses
Linen Dresses
Summer Millinery
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

SEE the new wash materials in our dress goods department. Every pattern and color right up to the minute in style detail. Every one fast color and washable. 29c to 59c a yard.
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Corner Mulberry Street
Phone Vernon 4030

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your FUR COATS Safely
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BUDGET PLAN
for low cost purchase of
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BLACK STORK ANTHRACITE
AMBRICOAL
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
129 WATER STREET PHONE 4-9111

Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 State Street
Straw Hats—Panamas
Palm Beach and
Tropical Worsted Suits

AUBURN

Dairylea Milk and Ice Cream
Phone Auburn 2475

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
LOW SPRING PRICES
INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

For June Weddings and Graduations
Gifts that will mark the donor as a person of good taste and discrimination.
at McLEAN'S

FAMOUS SWP
High Quality House Paints
The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

BRONXVILLE

SQUIBB
DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

McCOMB & McCOMB
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners
Weaving — Repairing
Storing
SCARSDALE
Tel. Tuckahoe 2035 and Scarsdale 205

NICOLINE
Hairdresser
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.

FREE DELIVERY
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Phone 1484 1485
FAMILY FOOD STORE
104 PONDFIELD ROAD

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service - Storage - Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

For Excellent Service
Call
Colonial Service
Furriers, Cleaners, Tailors, Dyers Fur Storage
112 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 3314

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 PONDFIELD RD TEL. 0717

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor, a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Grant 7481, 10 to 3 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $10.75
STOVE 11.25
NUT 11.00
PEA 9.25

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $8.50
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

FLOWERS
for
Memorial Day
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

Odorless Dry Cleaning
Incorporated
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
842 Hertel Avenue Delaware 2177

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Fine cleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Williams & Dye
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS

New, Cool, Comfortable, White
$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Are Ready for Your Inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS

Beechnut Baby Soups
COLLINS & STILWELL
Phone 2090-2091

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent. Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

We DO Appreciate Your Patronage
For Wallpaper, Paints, Linoleum and Window Shades.
Paper Hanging and Decorating
R. F. SMITH
122 WEST STATE STREET ITHACA

SERVICENTER, INC.
The Home of Packard
Complete One Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

JAMESTOWN

Jones
REMOVAL SALE
Still in Progress
John A. Jones
305 NORTH MAIN STREET
THE BEACH SHOP
Is Open
Grand Fashions and Values for Women and Misses!
NELSON'S STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Lackawanna Anthracite
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD
RI. 1320

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
Special Variety of Tempting Salads Made by Mrs. Werner for Discriminating Appetites
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2111

COOLE'S MARKET
RI. 9295 2703 ELMWOOD AVE.
Cor. Girard
Fresh Hy-Class Meats
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Fresh Caught Fish Fridays and Saturdays

LARCHMONT

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
TEL. LARCH. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

Far Rockaway 7-8663 Repairing
GEM HARDWARE
Opposite Gem Theatre
Hardware — Housefurnishings
Paints and Oils
1915 MOTT AVENUE

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S
DAIRY and APPETIZING
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1907 MOTT AVENUE Opposite Corn Exchange Bank
Near Christian Science church.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
PHONE 4171 CEDARHURST
MAGER'S
SALES and SERVICE
for all makes of Radios—Refrigerators—Ranges—Oil Burners
Central Theatre Building

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere
Tel. Cedarhurst 6130
THE LAFAYETTE PASTRY SHOPPE
"All Baking Done on Premises"
Local Deliveries
922 B'way, Next to Woodmere Bank

FLUSHING

Cool Sanforized Washable
FROCKS, 3.95
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$3 MINIMUM CHARGE
41-07 Kissena Blvd Phone Ind. 3-5235

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

C. G. KOCH
MURRAY HILL GROCER
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
FLUSHING 9-0126, 0326
149-46 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill R. R. Station
Agents: Birdseye Frosted Foods

The FABRIC SHOP
Is Celebrating
National Cotton Week
JUNE 1-6
Ralph Atkins & Co.
36-23 MAIN STREET

Dane and Murphy, Inc.
Shampooing, Dust Cleaning, Repairing, Storage, Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Upholstered Furniture Cleaned and Mothproofed
Call for and deliver.
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Ind. 3-5555

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

ROOFING
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
SBESTOS SIDING—ASPHALT SHINGLES
Estimates Cheerfully Given
"We Roof Everywhere," Easy Terms
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Astoria 8-6322

FOREST HILLS

FREE STORAGE!
When your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., are cleaned at
Majestic-Orion Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boul. 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FREEPORT

Leibert's Shoes
WHITE SHOES
for the Entire Family
All Sizes *All Widths*
89 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Jantzen Swim Suits
Riding Boots and Breeches
BARASCH'S
Palm Beach Slacks, Sizes 8-22

61 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
Complete Line of
Men's Summer Clothes
Bathing Suits
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more assure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
80 So. Main St. Phone Freeport 4639
Up One Flight

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Don't Discard Those Comfortable But Worn Shoes

Phone Freeport 3698
Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
84 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

NASSAU BOOTERY
Shoes and Hose for the Family
64 Middle Neck Rd. Ph. Grt. Neck 2172

HEMPSTEAD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: Hempstead 1803-M
HOURS: DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEmpstead 6021
HENRI
HAIR STYLIST
267 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.
Telephone Hempstead 521 Estab. 1904

Certified
COLD STORAGE
100% Protection
M. BREWER & CO., INC.
FURRIERS
243 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Phone Hempstead 464

Woods INCORPORATED
Jewelers
GIFTS FOR GRADUATION
Open a Charge Account
284 FULTON AVENUE, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
TEL. 1441 PAT. TEL. 280 HEMP.

A Wide Variety of Gifts for Graduation and Weddings
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
ESTAB. 1914
PATCHOGUE, N. Y. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
33 E. MAIN ST. 58 MAIN ST.

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel Hempstead 184

Chiffon and Sport Dresses
Sizes 12-44, 5.98—$12.98
Washable Crepe and Linen Dresses
Sizes 12-44, $5.98—$12.98
MRS. FANNIE KAPLAN
MILLER'S
261 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

CHRIS. TRUELSON
DODGE *and* PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Wheel Aligning Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq., L. I.
Phone Hempstead 6100

HUNTINGTON

J. Aronson & Son, Inc.
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Paints Household Goods, Hardware
New York Ave., Huntington Station
Tel. Hunt. 710

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Dry Cold Storage
With this advertisement a charge of $2 will cover storage and insurance on coats valued up to $100.
FOX FUR SHOP
3746 82nd Street
Newtown 9-4576
Est. 1908 8 Years in Jackson Heights

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing FL 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst N. Y
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas Southern Cooking
OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY
SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8411

The Lillian Shop
Dresses - Coats Suits
Headquarters for Youthful Stouts
3745 82nd Street Tel. Hav. 9-3240

ROOFING
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS SIDING - ASPHALT SHINGLES
Estimates cheerfully given
"We Roof Everywhere." Easy Terms.
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Astoria 8-6322

JAMAICA

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
20 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

The St. Moritz
Caterers
254-20 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-5730

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
Bathing Apparel
For Men, Women and Children
Next to Queens Boro Gas & Elec. Co.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

for
• Paints • Wallpaper
• Window Shades
GARDEN SUPPLIES MAZDA LAMPS
JOHN J. LAKE & SON
88 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lynbrook 3155

PATCHOGUE

GRADUATION and WEDDING GIFTS
CASH—CREDIT
Kaller's Jewelry Store
30 E. Main St., Patchogue, N. Y.

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

It pays THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:
1st—World's Lowest Prices
2nd—Valve-in-Head Six Economy
3rd—Year-After-Year Dependability
LAWRENCE W. BEHAN
80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

SWEZEY & NEWINS
INCORPORATED
Largest Dealers of
Kelvinator Refrigerators
in Suffolk County
There's a Reason!

QUEENS VILLAGE

ROOFING
JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS SIDING - ASPHALT SHINGLES
Estimates Cheerfully Given
"We Roof Everywhere." Easy terms.
UNIVERSAL ROOFING CO.
32-16 Crescent Street, Astoria, N. Y.
Phone Astoria 8-6322

RICHMOND HILL

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

HARDWARE AND PAINTS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS
Keys Made
Lawn Mowers Ground
CHAS. TEITELBAUM
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6131
All work done on premises

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

PLUMBING—HEATING
GAS CO. DEALER
OIL BURNER
INSTALLATIONS
ALEX. LIST
8558 118th Street
Virginia 7-1118

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN, Inc.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD EVERGREEN 2-4732

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed

Curtains and Blankets
Done Reasonably
Tel.
Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

For FLOWERS *Call*
TEL. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Perlman Flower Service

We Call and Deliver
JOHN FELBINGER
CUSTOM TAILOR
EXPERT REMODELING - ALTERATIONS
CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING
37 SOUTH PARK AVENUE
Telephone ROCKVILLE CENTRE 4376

MARIANNE'S
Mrs. Ethel Shore, Mgr.
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, HATS
Cotton Dresses
in Misses', Women's Half Sizes
Merrick Road at Village Ave. R. V. C. 2612

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
A Complete Line of
STRAWS and PANAMAS
Also Lightweight Felts
9 N. PARK AVE. R. V. C. 2540

TOWN HALL PHARMACY
Going away? The very things you use at home are the ones you will need while away. Buy before you go.
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 3545-2747

Make the Cheerful Change to

Sport Shoes
Enjoy Your First Summer Week-end Holiday More
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. Village Ave. Rockville Centre

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners
Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.
MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.
Sorensen's Oil Burner Service
Merrick Road and 231 St. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N Y
Telephone Larchmont 2068 — Telephone Mamaroneck 2423

Dot's
Beauty Shop
ELOISE HALEY
Scientific Care of Hair, Face and Hands
2 East Avenue Larchmont, N. Y.
149 Mamaroneck Avenue Mamaroneck, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

OAK 4343
CLAUDE'S
FOR BEAUTY
40-4TH AVE.
It's Fur Storage Time
Remember Berey *Features*
CRAFTSMEN'S EXPERIENCE
CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY
IN FURS
Certified Dry Air Cold Storage
Convenience, Safety, plus Real Service
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oak 2554

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets Inc.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

THE
Mount Vernon
Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

WILLIAM J. FEE
COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Annesi
Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor — THE CIRCLE VALET — Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2600 Oak 2600

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon

LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING SILVER and COMMUNITY CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.

After Shopping Why Not Try
A Dainty Lunch or Ice Cream Soda
at the
WOMEN'S EXCHANGE
10½ PROSPECT AVENUE
Our Pastries to Take Home Are Delicious
Hand Smocked Dresses, 2-14 yr. sizes, at $1.98 up
Hand Woven Rugs at $1.75 up

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK. 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Paris Millinery
FIRST IN FASHION
Coats and Dresses
92 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2630

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

Tired Porch Furniture
Weary wicker gains a new lease on life in a fresh coat of WATERSPAR, the enamel that dries in four hours.

NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

ENTERTAINING?
Invite your friends on
EMBOSSED, DOUBLE WHITE
INFORMALS
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.79

THE LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot Street New Rochelle 2353

I. B. COHEN
Agents
Burberry of London
Hickey-Freeman Clothes for Men
Boys' Clothes
507 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 7100

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

WHY GO TO NEW YORK

FOR A NEW AND SMART COIFFURE
SEE
ERICH
365 NORTH AVE
TEL.N.R 4356

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
DIPLOMAS and WEDDING BELLS!
The Gift Season Is Always On
JEWELRY WATCHES
SILVER of National Reputation
TELECHRON CLOCKS
We Specialize in Remodeling
Your Personal Jewelry
565 Main Street N. R. 3592

CAMERAS—PHOTO SUPPLIES
MOVIE PROJECTORS
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
With Eastman's Tested Chemicals and Velox Paper.
A Fine Grain Service
CAMERA-CRAFT
673 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.
Opposite Public Library

RICHARDSON'S
(New Rochelle Furniture Exchange)
Upholsterers and Decorators
Draperies—Slip Covers
Fine Cabinet Work
Antiques Restored
51 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Phone N. R. 3154

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES
THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY
AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. Baruch, Prop.
SALE
of New Spring and Summer Stock
Regular and Half Sizes
12 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
411 North Avenue, New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

REDNA BEAUTY SALON
(formerly Renée)
2356 University Ave. Tel. Fordham 4-9828
(Upstairs)
SPECIAL PRICES on
PERMANENT WAVE
Make Your Appointment Now
for a FREE TEST CURL

Brooklyn

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue
697 Third Avenue
83 Hanson Place

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.95 and up
736 Flatbush Avenue
Tel. 3827 Buckminster

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75TH STREET
Now Featuring
Frederics One Minute Permanent

Shore Road 5-9449 $7.50

FURS
Storage Free With Any
Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order
at Special Summer Prices.
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

Manhattan

ANNA - MIA

Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor. of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now
FREDERICS
"The One Minute Permanent"
Also
ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

MATRONS
DRESSES and HATS
of Distinction. Custom Made
Specialists in Correctly Fitting the Unusual Figure
Prices in trend with the times
Stoutenburgh & Boyd
41 West 57th St.
Phone ACademy 2-2292 *Established 1910*

MME. ESTELLE
924 Amsterdam Ave., New York
Bet. 195-196th Sts., New York
DRY CLEANING-FANCY DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered
Out-of-Town Trade Solicited

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
TR afalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

Wedding Announcements
Engraved or Plateless
Also Personal Stationery
ENGRAVING BRISTOL-STREETER INC. PRINTING
46 EAST 59TH STREET
Bet. Madison and Park Aves.

alice morgan, inc.
Specializes in custom and handmade lingerie, negligees and trousseaux made to order at very moderate prices.
950 Madison Ave. Bu 8-7745

The COMMERCE PRESS
124 WHITE ST. • NEW YORK
Horace B. Godlove CAnal 6-4770
SALESBOOKS • PRINTING • ENGRAVING
LITHOGRAPHING • LOOSE-LEAF EQUIPMENT

Staten Island

ELTINGVILLE

Special Flowers for Decoration Day
PHONE HOM. 6-0294
Greta Nissen FLORIST
We Grow our own Flowers
3251 Richmond Ave. Eltingville, S. I.

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal, Coke
Our Automatic Screens
Take Out All Dirt and Dust
Summer Prices in Force
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Pk., S. I. Honeywood 6-0801

NEW DORP

EXPERT DRESSMAKING
Designing, Fittings, Remodeling, Alterations, Suits and Coats
Barcley and Smart Form Foundation Garments
BETTY BROWN
305 ROSS AVE., NEW DORP, S. I.
PHONE DONGAN HILLS 6-2216

PORT RICHMOND

Richmond Borough Publishing and Printing Company
Job, Book, Magazine
PRINTING
16 Park Avenue, Port Richmond
Tel. Gibraltar 2-2500

PEEKSKILL

ROBINSON'S
Flower Shop
966 MAIN STREET PHONE 94
All kinds of flowers for Decoration Day

Mar-Mac Service Station
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Personal Claim Service Everywhere

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
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Women's Wear
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THE EARL CO.
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We carry a full line of
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PRODUCTS
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For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
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Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
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Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

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It's a sure prescription for a comfortable Summer.
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Suits—Sportswear—Evening Wear
Complete and Fashionable
Large Assortments to choose from
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ALWAYS OPEN
Free Parking Space for Patrons
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- PAPER NAPKINS
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"Quality Foods for the Table"
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FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

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Chase Lamps, Novelties for the Buffet Supper in Chromium. Clocks and All Electric Appliances.
RAY KLINE INC.
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(the home of Nelly Dons)
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$1.95 to $10.95
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BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up

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"Patronized by Particular People"

COLD FUR STORAGE
New Modern Vaults on Premises
1% on your valuation above $500 value.
Minimum Charge: Fur Coats $2.00
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Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
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Large selections in Pastels, Sheers, Prints, and Cottons for Women, Misses, and Junior Misses.
Special Silk Shirtmaker Dresses 2 for $11.90
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Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

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Specialists in All Branches of
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Zotos Machineless Permanent . . . $10.00
Shampoo and Wave, all week . . . 1.00
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PURE CREAMERY
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FANCY GROCERIES
AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5c and 10c Store

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

EVERY temptation is an opportunity to draw nearer to God.—T. ADAM.

Daily Features

THERE are no little things with God.
—SIR T. F. BUXTON

Cartoons of the Week

CIVIL SERVICE LAW
POLITICAL MACHINE
CIVIL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS EXAMINATION
Q. NAME ONE INSTANCE IN WHICH YOUR ACTIVITY HAS BENEFITED THE PUBLIC?
WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE ON INDIVIDUAL MERIT, POLITICAL LOYALTY?
SPOILS SYSTEM

—Harper in Birmingham Age-Herald

Some of the Boys Are Apt to Flunk

—Glanco in Hamilton Spectator

Economic Conference in 19 ? ?

"Well, gentlemen, at least our countries are now fully armed!"

—Cross in Nashville Tennessean

What It Amounts To!

—Ding in Des Moines Register

Republican Prospects

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

Out of the Mouths of Cannons

Worth Knowing

FIRST LIGHTHOUSE BUILT IN NORTH AMERICA WAS A CONICAL MASONRY TOWER ERECTED BY MASSACHUSETTS IN 1716, ON BEACON ISLAND NOW KNOWN AS LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND, AT ENTRANCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flying Vacation

34

A Chat With the Governor

WHILE I was in Atlanta I was invited to call on Governor Talmadge, at the Executive Mansion. I arrived a few minutes before the appointed hour, 6 p. m., because he would have to eat his dinner and then drive back downtown for a radio speech scheduled for 7:15. (Little did I dream that he would keep me until 6:40!)

I noted that he was at home, for there in the porte-cochere stood his car, one of the new little Packards. Incidentally, it had been backed into something not wisely but too well.

I rang the bell.

A man came to the door. I presented my card, and said: "Please inform the Governor that . . ."

He interrupted me. "Ah'm Gene Talmadge. Glad to know you, Suh."

I apologized for mistaking a Governor for a butler; but he only chuckled, and ushered me into the spacious reception room, where he introduced me to his wife (who reminded me a bit of Mrs. Harding) and an attractive daughter.

The Governor is not what you would call a large man—he is of rather medium length, breadth, and thickness. And his coarse black hair keeps coming down to fraternize with his black-rimmed glasses. He wore an inexpensive gray suit, a loud tie of Persian pattern, and tan shoes. His watch charm was a picture of a horse's head—it might have been picked up at a booth at a county fair.

The Governor had been making the front pages because of his commotion down at the du Pont-backed Macon convention of anti-Rooseveltites; and he had rather let it be known that "a man would be a fool" if he didn't want to be President. So, after chatting about this and that, I ventured out with a question about how he and the President had been getting along lately.

The Governor had been perched on the edge of a deep, luxurious chair. He now eased himself far back and down into it, and ran his fingers through his hair. "I haven't a thing in the world against him personally," he replied. "Mr. Roosevelt is a charming man."

I knew there would be a "but" coming.

"But," he added, "he has never had to get out and make a living. He is inclined to be a dreamer. Yes, and he has been sadly misinformed—that Farley has too much power."

"Well," I said, "I suppose you have given some thought to what you might do if you were in his shoes."

Back came the Governor to the edge of his seat. "Yes. In the first place, I'd abolish the income tax."

"I could think of far more unpopular campaign promises," I opined. "But, after all, the money must come from somewhere."

"Money?" he repeated. "Say, we could run the Government on a billion and a half a year. I don't see how an honest government can cost more. A good government is a poor government, if you get my point. And if you think I don't know what I'm talking about, just remember that in three years here in Georgia, I have cut taxes $16,000,000, and, in addition, I have paid off $9,500,000 of old debts."

I blurted out something about a "cash-and-carry" government.

"Yes; you have it—government should be on a cash-and-carry basis. But don't carry so much!" — *Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

UNDER the subject of "Knightly Chivalry," a Waltham, Mass., reader submits the following crypt. Asterisks denote the use of capital letters.

PENVRKSOO *OMY *FLKRSY

OZYSLP RUS HKELG TEY *JNSSC

*SKMXLVSRU EC LHHENCR ET

RUS "YSMIC."

2. Word Square

This tricky little word square comes from Melrose Highlands, Mass. It calls for the use of only two different letters, and reads the same up or down, right or left. Only two definitions are necessary, since 1 and 2 are the same from any direction.

Definitions: 1. A boy's name. 2. To blow a horn.

3. Letter Juggling

Can you form four different six-letter words from the following letters?

B E I R S U

4. What Length Steps?

A horse's step is more than 30 inches, and less than 50 inches in length. He takes an exact number of steps in walking 287 inches, and also in walking 451 inches. How long is each step?

5. Rebus

A New York City reader submits a number of rebuses, among them the following, representing a five-letter word, the name of something that is popular with most of us. Can you guess it? It's not hard.

CY

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Number of Votes

Question: Our bylaws provide that "all business proceedings not provided for in the foregoing bylaws shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order." Also, that "election of officers shall be by ballot."

The form for reporting a vote by ballot is found on page 196 of Robert's Rules of Order, Revised. Can that rule or form of report be suspended, and the number of votes received by each candidate be not read, by either the tellers or the chair?

Answer: This rule, requiring tellers' report in a certain form, belongs to the class of rules which may be suspended (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 85 and 267). In organizations where it has long been the custom to omit the reading of the number of votes, the effect is as though the rule were suspended by unanimous consent. If it has not been the custom, or if, although a custom, a point of order is made citing the rule in Robert's, the names of candidates and number of votes received by each must be included in the tellers' report and read, unless the rule is suspended by a two-thirds vote.

Odds and Ends

U. S. Contours

Almost half of the United States has been completely mapped to show elevations and slopes.

England's Tennis

The royal tennis court at Hampton Court Palace is the oldest tennis court in England.

Women Builders

More than 500,000 female workers are registered in the building industry in Russia.

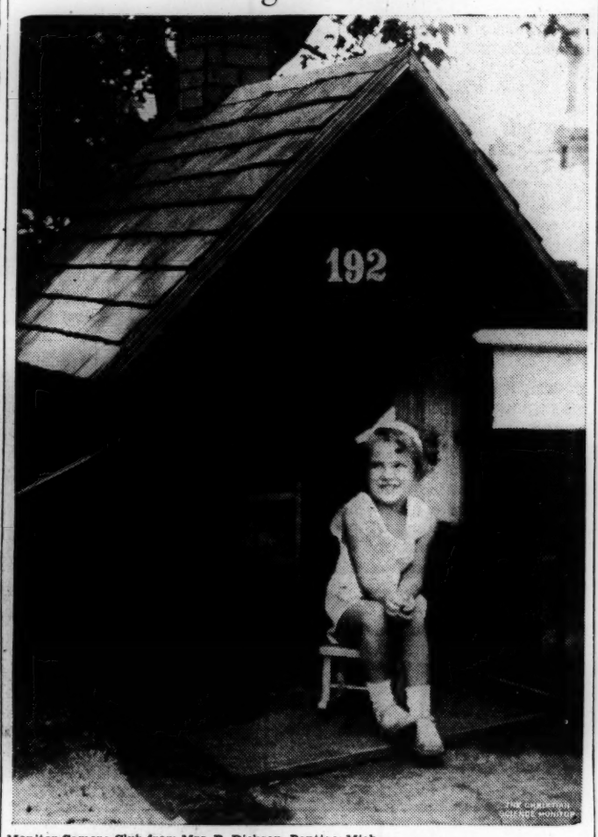
Sweden

Sweden's population (more than 6,300,000) is less than that of New York City.

Still Exclusive

More than 800,000 orchids are sold every year in the United States, at prices ranging up to $10.

Waiting for Guests



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. R. Dickson, Pontiac, Mich.

It May Be Small, but It's Cozy, Says the Little Hostess

Brevities

Humorist: A new lawn mower can be taken to pieces for cleaning purposes and reassembled in three minutes. This sounds ominous, but it must be remembered that there's always a sporting chance of losing a vital part of the mechanism.

Milwaukee Journal: Dictator—An arbitrary individual who makes big news and won't let it get into the paper.

Office Economist: A man must make good . . . or make room.

Detroit News: When science has solved the stretch of Maine highway on which cars seem to coast uphill, it may know what it is that keeps the new millinery on.

St. Louis Star-Times: The modern home has every comfort except a soundproof telephone booth to protect those who aren't talking.

San Francisco Chronicle: The odd thing about the incredible pictures in the seed catalog is their appearance of being photographs.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Shines at Home

A SMALL boy calls on the families in his neighborhood with the proposition that he will come every Saturday night and put all their shoes in shipshape for the regular shine-parlor price. Many of the homes yield 50 cents' worth of shining to make up for those where only one pair of shoes need attention.

Necessary equipment includes black, brown, white, and neutral polish, a pint jar full of soapy water, a shine brush, a brush for cleaning the shoes with the liquid, a cloth for wiping this off, polishing rags, and brushes. The whole outfit costs very little, and a box for carrying it may be picked up at some store.—Lynn G., Dallas, Texas.

Daily Anecdote

Good From America

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a youth, Franklin went to London, entered a printing office, and inquired if he could get employment. "Where are you from?" inquired the foreman.

"America," was the answer.

"Ah," said the foreman, "from America! A lad from America seeking employment as a printer! Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you set type?"

Franklin stepped to one of the cases, and in a brief space set up the following passage from the first chapter of John: "Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see."

This was done so quickly, so accurately, and administered so delicate a reproof, that the incident at once gave him influence and standing with all in the office.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Doubtless Sir Walter spread the cloak for Queen Elizabeth on account of the "reign."
2. Otto, Toot.
3. Busier, Buries, Rubies, Bruise.
4. Forty-one inches.
5. C and Y (Candy).

In Lighter Vein

The Daredevil

Big-Game Hunter: "Oh, yes, I've been pursued by lions many times, but life without a little risk would be very tame."

Little Man: "I agree! Many times, when the weather has seemed doubtful, I have deliberately gone without my umbrella."—*Pearson's.*

Reasons

"And why do you think the air is more enjoyable in the summer time?"

"Because of the number of programs that get off it."

Definition

Junior: "What are distant relatives?"

Father: "They're the kind of people who call on you after making a long trip, and wish to avoid paying hotel bills."

Takes Time

Ruth: "I wonder when Arthur is going to propose. He's been going with me for nearly six months."

Elsie: "You'll have to wait six months more. He didn't propose to me for nearly a year."—*Grit.*

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Song of joy
6. Pert. to the sea far from land
8. Algerian seaport
9. Musical note
10. Gibbon
11. Open fabric
12. By
13. Bird
14. Act of transferring
16. California shrub

Down

1. Covers with wax
2. Wing-shaped
3. Hurried
4. King of Bashan
5. Not metaphorical
6. Kind of bear
7. Summons
11. A star
13. The sun
15. Parent

(The solution will be found elsewhere.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Modern Crusoe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder Dam, Ariz.

HIGHER and higher rose the water in Lake Mead, after the gates to the big diversion tunnels were dropped and the huge Boulder Dam curbed the Colorado River in its swift flight.

Higher and higher crept a big horn mountain sheep up the rocky sides of a small island 14 miles above the dam.

Cut off from the mainland by the rising lake waters, the big horn lives in solitary splendor atop his craggy refuge.

Having no other alternative, this four-footed Crusoe accepts a daily ration from the two men who discovered his plight and who return each day in their boat, to feed him.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The City of Pithom

WE LEARN from Exodus 1:11 that during the period of their oppression at the hands of one of the Egyptian Pharaohs, the children of Israel were forced to construct "treasure cities" (Revised Version: "store cities"), one of which was named Pithom—a word which is supposed to derive from the Egyptian "*Pi-tum*," meaning "House of the god Tum."

About 1883, Edouard Naville, the archaeologist, discovered the site of this city in lower Egypt and found evidence that it had contained numerous granaries, thus corroborating the Biblical designation of it as a "store city."

The student of the Old Testament is familiar with the references to the withholding of the straw ordinarily used in those days to bind the clay together when making bricks (cf. Ex. 5:7f.); and it is of interest to note that excavation revealed the fact that certain parts of the walls of Pithom were constructed of bricks actually made "without straw" (cf. Yahuda: "Accuracy of the Bible" p. 73; Barton: "Archaeology and the Bible" p. 37).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Lucky Nickel

"THREE persons in the room," announces the host or hostess, "hold bright new nickels. Each one will give a nickel to the tenth one who shakes hands with him." Everybody eagerly shakes hands with each of the other guests, in haste, in the hope of being the tenth one. This is a jolly way of stirring up a large group.

The game may be varied and continued, after the first round, by increasing the number of those who hold coins, and varying the size of the coins. Thus the first one who obtains three coins, or two coins of a certain value would be the grand winner. This adds an exciting touch, especially in large groups, and by the time the game is over everyone knows everyone else.—Amy B., Brooklyn.

Love

WE MAY not be very wise or scholarly; what we say may be very plain and simple; but if love dictates the utterance, the words we speak will be part of the music that never dies.—*Thomas W. Handford.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Simple Arithmetic'*

By LE PELLEY

KEEP SMILING
Do it Now!
Do not ask for CREDIT
BUSINESS
EXIT
OFFICE of PRESIDENT QUIET
BUSINESS IS FINE THANK U
DO NOT DISTURB
TUBBY DUBBS PRESIDENT
HERE ARE TWO DOLLARS MORE FOR HELPING SOME PEOPLE MOVE
I'LL HAVE TO CALL UP MARMADUKE AND TELL HIM WHAT A BIG DAY WE HAD
HELLO—MARMADUKE? I THOUGHT I'D CALL YOU UP AND TELL YOU THAT ON THE FIRST DAY OF YOUR VACATION WE EARNED THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS.....
THIS IS THE OPERATOR SPEAKING... THE TOLL ON THIS CALL WILL BE THREE DOLLARS FOR THREE MINUTES
HOW MUCH DID YOU SAY WE MADE, TUBBY?
FIFTEEN CENTS....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has an Assistant*

By CARMACK

Tiddlewinks went along and kept me company today while I did some more advertising for Dandelion Diggers, Inc.
It's a good thing he did, too, because a man gave me a slip of paper—an order probably—and told me to take it to my master—
So I turned it over to Tw.
And while he hustled off to the Boss with it I went ahead looking for more business—Guess that's efficiency for you, all right—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Worse Than Futile Policy

THE economists' manifesto calling for the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act is addressed to both parties. For the measure was passed without regard to party lines. Mr. Roosevelt's responsibility is that, after trying to stave off the bill, he finally succumbed to the pressure, hoping that he might be able to put it in cold storage with the Thomas Inflation Amendment. But in this case the pressure never relaxed. Within a few months of the passing of the act the Executive was carrying out the policy "enthusiastically," to quote Secretary Morgenthau.

Silver purchases under the act have been one of the most futile proceedings of the last few years. The object is to buy silver in world markets till the world price has been lifted to $1.29 an ounce, or, alternatively, till the metallic reserves show a proportion of $1 of silver to $3 of gold. About a billion ounces have been bought. And yet the price of silver, which was 45 cents at the time the act was passed, is back at 45 cents; while, with the concurrent intake of gold, the amount of silver required to put the metal in the statutory ratio with gold is likewise unchanged.

If the silver hoards were serving any useful purpose in the Treasury's vaults, there might be some sense in this directionless policy. But America's stock of money, as was shown in an article from our financial correspondent in New York on Saturday, is ample. Fresh emissions are therefore superfluous. When the accumulated silver is forced into circulation, either in coin or notes, it forces other money out of circulation, and this returns to the banks.

The silver policy, moreover, is worse than futile. It is harmful, both to the cause of silver itself and to America's international relations. Among the assertions made in behalf of the act was that silver buying by the United States would stimulate the use of silver by other nations. This was described as "doing something for silver." Exactly the reverse effect, however, has been witnessed. Instead of doing "something *for* silver," the act has done "something *to* silver." One nation after another has economized in the use of silver as subsidiary coinage.

The reason is very simple. When, under the impulse of American silver buying, the world price of silver soared to 81 cents, the price reached last April, the subsidiary coinage of some countries became more valuable for their silver content than for their face value. So they were called in. And coins with less silver in them were put into circulation. Other nations decided that the silver in their coinage was too valuable to remain in "token" coins, and made the same economies.

The final blow to silver coming from the Silver Purchase Act was China's desertion of the metal as the standard for its currency. Till then China had been the great support of the silver market. After all other buyers had absorbed their requirements, the Chinese used to take the remainder, being known as the "marginal buyer." Now China is selling, not buying, silver. In separate deals with the Treasury in Washington China has engaged to sell upward of 100,000,000 ounces within the last six months, apart from Chinese-owned metal entering the Treasury via the free market in London. This development is just the opposite of what was intended by the silverites when they pushed the Silver Purchase Act.

This series of blows at silver in the name of doing something for silver has been accompanied by a strain on America's foreign relations. Again this is just the reverse of what was so optimistically asserted by the "silver senators." Mr. K. P. Chen, head of the Chinese Mission to Washington, writing in the current issue of World Trade, remarks:

> Now, on account of this purchasing plan, not only was monetary stabilization denied China, but the nightmare of civilization, the depression, came to fall upon China as its prey. The rise of the silver price brought in its wake, as far as China is concerned, falling prices, shrinkage of currency, destruction of industries and business, a greater deficit in the government's budget, and increasing chaos in society.

Set this excerpt side by side with, say, Senator Borah's silverism. In a letter justifying his support of the silver buying movement to Mr. James P. Warburg, the Idahoan said:

> It seems perfectly evident that no monetary system can, in the future, be considered sound and efficient which does not restore to millions of people [i. e., in the Orient] the money that they have used for three thousand years, which they desire to use and which they will use if permitted to do so.

The policy in which the Senator acquiesced has now taken the strange path of restoring silver to the millions of Orientals by taking it away from them!

In election year the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act is probably impossible. But its uselessness is now so evident that both parties will be lacking in a sense of true national policy if they do not provide for its repeal.

Two Mussolinis

IS MUSSOLINI twins? If so, never were two persons more similar in physique, or less similar in disposition. The possibility of Il Duce's twinship is suggested not by discovery of birth certificates hitherto unknown, nor from the always dubious evidence that spies peddle among nations, but by an interview just published in the New York Times in which the Italian Premier is reported to have declared that his ultimate aim is peace.

When one turns to other pronouncements from the same source, he finds that Il Duce believes that war ennobles the race, and that periods of peace are detrimental to human development. And if one thought that he was talking merely to attract attention, one has since learned that his faith in war was deep enough for him to act upon.

Now the lips that forced vaunted virtues of war on a peace-hungry world are talking respectfully of peace. Or are they the same lips? One might suppose they could not be. But statesmen on the platform talk differently from statesmen in the sanctuary of their offices, and this interview was conducted in the great, sparely furnished room, in a far corner of which the Italian dictator sits at his quiet but productive desk. Like other statesmen when war has served their purposes, Premier Mussolini is now willing to pay lip service to peace. One of the dualities of international politics is now being illustrated. And at this juncture in the road of Italian destiny, two Mussolinis may be better than one.

Poured Panoply

"WHAT a perfect dream of a costume," may soon be the admiring exclamation heard at gatherings entirely masculine. From a convention of the International Association of Garment Manufacturers held in Chicago comes an epoch-shaking fiat. No longer shall a man need to fuss around with trial fittings, and fidget first on one foot and then the other, while the tailor sticks pins here and makes chalk marks there. His new suit will be poured onto him.

A cellulose substance, the pronunciamento reads, is on the way. The synthetic garment will be poured from a can over a form the customer will don. Presumably he will wait until the preparation cools; then, without more ado, stroll jauntily along the boulevard, sartorially picturesque as Mr. Anthony Eden or *Señor* Clark Gable. Alas for the poor fellow who suspects he isn't built exactly on the lines of the Apollo Belvedere! Not for him the molded habiliment innocent of camouflage. Padding—here a little, there a little—must be his refuge from the inferiority complex in presence of the superb young men who grace the advertisements of what the well-dressed man will wear.

Only Two Days Away

EVER since the days of the founders, Americans have comforted themselves with the realization that a wide expanse of ocean separates their homeland from Europe. They have counted upon a geographical safety. "Let Europe misbehave as much as ever she likes," they have said. "Let her indulge her envies and jealousies, her strifes, and even her wars. It is nothing to us."

This attitude of mind seemed, indeed, to be justified for a considerable time and far too many persons still reason substantially in accordance with it; but not if they think deeply. For it is rather more than obvious, even to the dilettante in international affairs, that America is no longer remote from the seething volcano which is Europe today. If the recent flights of the Hindenburg have taught nothing else, they have shown that Europe is hardly more than two days distant and likely soon to be less.

It begins, then, to be clear to the intelligent citizen that he is by no means as aloof as he imagined. His cherished barriers are being leveled one by one before his eyes. Indisputably, the Atlantic Ocean has shrunk. Confronted in their midst with the threatening activities of some of the same forces which appear so rampant in Europe and the Orient, Americans are obliged to reckon with such agencies as zeppelins, airplanes, cable, and most of all with the radio which broadcasts doctrines good, bad and indifferent up and down an inert and helpless world. The World War should have taught Americans that her cherished remoteness is vulnerable. A thousand times more vulnerable would she be in the event of another great war in Europe.

The manifestations of this change are not outward alone. Mentally America is linked to Europe. What Berlin, what Rome or Moscow, what London or Paris thinks one day, America hears the next. Wittingly or unwittingly, America hears it, whether or not she is conscious of the forces which are operating.

What, then, if America can no longer shelter behind her supposed geographical aloofness? What can her people do, provided they are able violently to jolt themselves awake? They can be unanimously and vitally concerned to protect and to strengthen true democracy wherever it may be found; and their thinking must become articulate in order to counterbalance manifold popular discussions and prognostications weighted with fear. If America makes her stand for democracy clear and unequivocal, she will help to stabilize the thought of the whole world.

THE REA—Rural Electrification Administration—expects to Relieve and Elevate the Agriculturists' lot.

Moon-Travel

Book News of the Day

TO P. E. Cleator, interplanetary communication is no more extraordinary than an aeroplane must have seemed in 1904 to the Wright brothers. Consequently, his thoughts easily step beyond things earthy as he directs European research for sending ROCKETS THROUGH SPACE (New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.50).

The book is primarily a well-conducted scientific treatise on the past and present possibilities of air and space transportation by rockets. Its sober treatment by one who is director of research of the Scientific Research Syndicate of Great Britain as well as founder of the British Interplanetary Society insures its right to a place in the library of well-read laymen as well as physical scientists. In a few more than 200 pages the reader is presented with a background extending 800 years into the past, when Chinese militarists with their "fire-arrows" were the first rocketeers.

Does the author think it will be possible to send space explorer beyond the influence of the earth's gravity in the near future? "As things are right now," he declares, "a trip to the moon with liquid oxygen and gasoline as fuel is actually possible." However, it is likewise impractical, because for every 20 tons of freight, 4380 tons of fuel would be necessary, and to make a single ship space-worthy would cost nearly $100,000,000.

But having in imagination once launched the first rockets, and completed week-end excursions to lunar craters, Mr. Cleator draws pictures of the year 200 A. I. T. (After Interplanetary Travel) with the ease of a Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.

On the moon he sees an outpost established, an ultra-modern bus depot. Subterranean dwellings, men clad in space suits, and double-walled, heat-insulated buildings conditioned by liquid air naturally follow.

From such a substation, he holds, the spirit of adventure will lure explorers on to Mars and Venus as surely as men were attracted to exploring the wilds of Africa and earthly polar regions.

The book is perhaps slightly behind the times already as a source of information on what is going on today in rocketry. Very little is said, for instance, about Dr. Robert Goddard's experiments in his Arizona Desert laboratory or about the work of the Rocket Society of America. However, excellent details on the design and construction of European ships make up for this deficiency.

Though it may seem imaginative to speak of the dawn of interplanetary travel as of the near future, one must not bar out such possibilities entirely—there is much research going on.

H. B. N.

One of Neptune's Nomads

Etching by William H. Drury; Courtesy of Doll and Richards

South Sea Trade Winds

Two contemporary seafarers have done a Magellan single-handed: Harry Pigeon and Alain Gerbault. This is the story of Gerbault.

ATUONA

MOST of the inhabitants of Vaitahu, a village in the Marquesas Islands, were swimming in the bay one lazy afternoon, when some sharp-eyed children romping like goats on the high, jagged rocks, sighted a tiny sail against the horizon. *"Tero! Tero!"* they shouted, thrilled at their discovery. *"Tero!"* is the Marquesan version of "Sail ho!" and is the inevitable glad cry that tells of canvas seen at sea. Only those who have lived long on an isolated and underpopulated island can know the excitement of that cry!

Next morning a black-hulled sloop with rust-colored sails hove into our bay, quiet waters that once bore the name Madre de Dios. Restless sails they were, full of wind, and a single man to master them. Silent, deft was this lone captain, like a hero of ancient mythology.

After his craft was shipshape he launched a canvas canoe as light as a box of matches and swiftly paddled ashore.

* * *

From the first we had known that it was Alain Gerbault, the great friend of the native—Gerbault, famous aviator, one of the Lafayette Escadrille, tennis star, chess expert who forsook his native France and sailed around the world alone in his sloop the Firecrest. Once returned to France, he could think only of sunny Polynesia. Soon he was off again in a new boat of his own design "in quest of the sun."

Today Gerbault sails alone "somewhere in Polynesia."

Gerbault stayed almost a week in Vaitahu. He was "taboo" during the day, down below in his ship writing and sketching, but came ashore midafternoons to swim and frolic with the children. He jumped rope, threw lassos. high jumped, and chased the youngsters until they doubled up with laughter.

Gerbault's boat is a double ender, with a Marconi rigged mainsail, seven tons displacement and thirty-four feet long. The owner spared no expense in materials, equipment, and rigging. The decks are of teak, the rigging hemp. All the fittings are bronzed, and below the finish is mahogany. The companionway is like a child's toy, a large man could not squeeze through. A galley is forward, a library midships, and a berth and writing desk aft. Shelves and stowing facilities are models of compactness and convenience.

A mechanical canary hangs in a small cage directly over the writing desk. When wound it sings a plaintive, tin solo.

One of the unusual devices (and there are many) is a small windmill with which he generates electricity to light his cabin.

* * *

Captain Gerbault's two hundred or more books include pilot books, happy tomes on navigation, rare editions of Polynesian legends, woodcuts from Gautain, travel books, a very few novels, and all his own works and their translations. His books are bound in reddish brown tapa cloth made of mulberry bark. His favorite navigation tables are in Portuguese.

He carries ancient Polynesian war spears; weird Marquesan stone idols, a marvelously carved rosewood bowl from which he eats; a carved coconut bowl in which he shaves; a kava bowl from Samoa that still smells spicy and exciting; an earring carved from human bone with stone axes; a crown made of thousands of small porpoise teeth.

Some time later the Governor of French Oceania came from Tahiti to visit the distant Marquesas in the official yacht Mouette. The Governor and his retinue, brilliant in white uniforms, directed their launch not to the waiting throngs, but first of all toward Gerbault's boat.

"*Aue!*" sang out the natives. "The Governor comes to Gerbault before he pays respect to the Commander and the Bishop. He is *tikitiki* (high)!"

"He is like the stars and we are as pebbles on the beach," said a young boy falling into unconscious poetry.

"Yes, worthy of the name we have given him," observed an old man — "'*Teiki-vii-fenua-ote-numeama* — Chieftain who Encircles the Lands of Light!'"

SAMUEL H. ELBERT

North . . South . . East . . West

The Young Man on the Street

By Frank L. Perrin

ON OUR way about town we have for years, as you know, met and been detained for a moment by those whom we have more or less unkindly regarded as professional mendicants. In America they are called panhandlers. We have learned to recognize them long before they begin their plea. Some offer shoe laces or collar buttons which no one cares to buy. Others tender lead pencils as impractical for actual service as a fountain pen. Still others seem habitually to be in need of carfare to enable them to reach some near-by suburb. The unexplainable thing about all this is that with the aid supplied by federal and state relief agencies, private charities and organized societies, these, like the poor of old, are always with us.

Confirmed dependency, when complicated by habits of mendicity, thus has become a condition with which the industrious and the self-supporting have learned to deal. Generally it is believed that those worthy of aid are quite adequately cared for by those appointed to administer and disburse the funds entrusted to them by generous and ungrudging donors. These custodians, I imagine, are obliged to solve many troublesome problems in their efforts to be just while they are persuaded to be generous.

* * *

But the man on the street who most concerns the wayfarer or the busy worker hurrying to lunch or leisurely returning therefrom, is the fledgling recruit in this growing army of mendicants. The youngster with the shifty eye, the slouching gait, the collarless attire and the hatless head who appeals for a few cents that he may contribute to the support of a family already drawing regularly upon public relief funds stands, in my estimation, as a potential enemy of society and organized industry.

A few days ago, seeking to economize, I decided to walk for a considerable distance instead of engaging a waiting taxicab. It was a vain gesture, another example of false economy. On my way I paid out to a youthful novice in the gentle art of panhandling more than the ride would have cost, and had nothing left as a reward for frugality except the exercise afforded by the walk.

The young gentleman who saw me coming got, however, more than he asked and probably more than he expected to receive. He restively and none too eagerly listened to a lay sermon in which the obvious evils of his apprenticeship were exposing him were expounded. Times have changed, of course, but they have not changed more than have the people who live in them. A generation ago, unless memory is playing tricks, boys who were shorn but still shaveless worked in yards and gardens and at odd jobs anywhere for as little as five cents an hour. They did this because they could get money in no other way. The handy boy of today, if he is even reasonably industrious and ambitious, can earn ten times that amount at similar jobs. Many are thus employed because they would rather work than beg. Others, among whom I counted my new-found casual acquaintance, have discovered that gullible men and women, who have forgotten the old days, can easily be imposed upon and persuaded to encourage them in something actually worse than idleness.

* * *

Gradually I have reached the point in my observation of national and social trends where I am convinced that if any danger menaces it is not the danger of a superficial and transient aristocracy of wealth, whether in money, or lands, or factories and machines, but of an increasing and easily recruited army of dependents. We are inclined to regard this menace quite passively. Eventually, unless checked, voluntary dependency becomes a fixed habit. Actually the addicts become convinced that the world owes them and their kind a living, and when so persuaded they seek means of collecting what they regard as their due.

It would be interesting, and perhaps helpful, to study the records of the men and women who make up the populations of American jails and prisons, in an effort to determine the effects of idleness and dependence upon charity during the formative years of their experience. We are inclined to boast somewhat, even in our sober and thoughtful moments, of what we regard as our high standard of living. It has its attractions, its comforts, its sumptuous atmosphere. This cannot be denied. But I wonder sometimes if the wide gulf which has been fixed by this very advance does not appear to the less fortunate and less ambitious too wide to be crossed or even attempted. Those of us more happily situated may sometimes stop, even on the street, to ask ourselves what we would do in the other fellow's place.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Prohibiting Sale of Plumage

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am very glad to read your appreciation of Miss Linda Gardiner, the retiring secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. She has indeed a long record of devoted and largely pioneer work to her credit and has earned the gratitude of all bird lovers. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds grew out of a society founded mainly to work against the iniquitous fashion of wearing birds, or plumage necessitating their slaughter, on hats. However, the place in history of the Plumage Group must not be overlooked when reference is made to the subject.

The Plumage Bill Group, consisting entirely of voluntary workers, was founded in 1919 by H. J. Massingham for the sole purpose of stopping in England the use of imported plumage for millinery. For two years, backed by the R. S. P. C. A., it carried on an intensive publicity and propaganda campaign and

1. In 1920, promoted a bill in the House of Lords, in charge of the late Lord Aberdeen, which passed the Upper House.
2. In 1920, promoted a bill in the House of Commons, in charge of the late Sir Charles Yates, M. P.
3. In 1921, promoted the successful bill in the House of Commons, in charge of the late Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, M. P.

Following up its successful activity of fifteen years ago, the Plumage Bill Group is now promoting a bill to render illegal the sale of plumage, which it has so long been illegal to import.

S. B. S.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Making the President's Job Easier

By W. Y. Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

"WHY should any man want to be President of the United States?" This is a question that has presented itself to many people in contemplating the superhuman task which is imposed upon any American President. Mr. Hoover literally worked on an average of something around seventeen or eighteen hours a day during most of his four years, attempting to give personal attention to all the major decisions of his Administration. Mr. Roosevelt, whose talents lie more along political than administrative lines, has attempted to devolve some of the tremendous burden upon others; yet decisions must always come back to him where they are of any great consequence.

Is it a fatal defect of the American presidential system that it requires too much for any one man to perform? How could the President's task be lightened without fundamental alteration of the American system?

The tradition of the American Presidency has come to be one of direct political leadership of a popularly elected executive who is not only the head of the Government but the leader and director of his party. Undoubtedly the founders of the Constitution intended the office to be a less partisan matter, but their wishes were defeated by the natural evolution of the American party system.

Even were the President to put his whole time into the task of co-ordinating his administrative policy with his leadership of the legislature, he could hardly, under present conditions, hope to do his job in a satisfactory manner. He is not equipped with a Cabinet Secretariat which, like the British Cabinet Secretariat, can clear all matters that are to come before the Cabinet through the channels of the civil service, in the relevant departments, for primary consideration.

* * *

Cabinet meetings in America do not serve as a basis for generally collective deliberation by that body. The spirit of departmentalism is far too strong to permit the Cabinet in the United States to function as the Cabinet does in England or in Canada. Even worse, the requisite consideration of these programs by the other departments has not been arranged in advance. The somewhat impromptu character of remarks at Cabinet meetings has often been the subject of comment in memoirs by former Cabinet officials.

Of course the nature of any administration depends very largely upon the President who gives it its tone. Some, like President Coolidge, conceive it to be the function of the administrative departments simply to administer and not to attempt the co-ordination of policy for the entire Government, including the Legislature. But this attitude is becoming more and more impossible under the grave strain of financial and industrial crises and under the conditions of modern nationalism.

The American President today cannot avoid the arduous task of being both a politician and an administrator. This seems to mean that the President who is doing his task well must devolve a great part of the work of co-ordinating his administration upon others. The indications seems to be that he might make the Director of the Budget a more important factor in this co-ordination than is at present the case. But beyond that point there is possibly the need of a new Cabinet official (or perhaps several), who would be like those "Ministers without Portfolio" in the British Cabinet and whose primary responsibility would be to co-ordinate policy.

* * *

The preliminary study of all governmental projects through such a clearing house or Cabinet Secretariat seems to be the first requisite for better administration. Without such information the President is powerless to form decisions with a knowledge of the facts involved, and the advice of his Cabinet members is bound to be inadequately considered.

Every administration has to have eyes and ears as well as hands. A good administration has also the directing intelligence to manage the instruments with which it should be provided. That is the greatest need of the President of the United States in his own task.

At the present time the sources of information on which the President has to act are extremely inadequate for proper executive decision. He cannot with safety put himself entirely in the hands of his Cabinet officers. Their policies are too divergent, and it is an unhappy fact that they are often personally jealous and working at cross purposes. He has, therefore, to use information to supplement the routine reports of departments.

It may well be that it is a pity that our head of state must also be a political figure and that we have not a titular President, like the French, who does not take on a partisan character in the actual work of administration. But the nature of the American Presidency is firmly fixed by tradition, which is even more powerful than law. The burden imposed upon any human being is almost unbearable. Whatever can be done to lighten his task and to make the work of his Cabinet ministers more effective will certainly redound to the benefit of the whole American people.